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## Servicing Audio Power Amplifiers

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## 166 Servicing the Philips 10 CX 1120

## Richard Newman

This set also appeared as the Pye 25 KX 1201 . It was a popular small-screen ( 10 in .) colour portable that can be operated from a 12 V battery. Performance and reliability are good apart from one or two known problems. How to deal with these plus an outline of the circuitry employed.

## 178 Servicing Audio Power Amplifiers

## Joe Cieszynski

Although audio power amplifier circuitry is reasonably straightforward, the extensive use of d.c. coupling means that servicing and fault finding present many problems. Discrete bipolar, i.c. and f.e.t. power amplifier circuits are covered, with recommended servicing procedures.

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Les Austin

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## The February issue will be published on January 18th

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Replacement Video Heads

| make | MODELS | PRICE |
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| 1.T.T. | VR3761 | 3100 p |
| JVC \& FERGUSSON | HRD950, HRD960, HRD980, FV46 | 5000 p |
| luxor | VR3761 | 3100 p |
| MiTSUAISHI | HSE51 | 3000p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NVFS200, NVFS 90 , NYV8000 | 4600 p |
|  | NVHD100, NVHD 101. NVHF 100 | 3100 p |
|  | NVSD | 1400p |
|  | AG7330, AG7350, AG7355, AG7450 | 5000p |
|  | NVFS100 | 5000p |
| N.E.C. | 05600 | 3500p |
| SANYO | TLS $1000 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{TLS} 1001 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{TLS} 1100$ | 3100 p |
|  | VHR7800, VHF7810, VHR8000SP, VHR8801SP, VHRD 4800 | 3100p |
| SHARP | VCH80, VCH81, VFH815 | 2800p |
|  | VCA33, VCA36, VCA43, VCA44, VCA46, VCA49 | 1500p |
|  | VCA55, VCA63 | 2200p |
| SONY | SLV656, SLV715, SLV757, SLV777, SLV815, SLV825 | 4600p |
|  | SLV353ub | 3200p |
|  | CCDF340E, CCDF500E, CCOV90E, CCDV95E, CCDSP5E | 4800p |

## Original Video Heads

| MAKE | MODE1S | PRICE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NATIONAL | NVG20, NVG21, NVG22, NVG25 | 3000p |
| PANASONIC | NVG25, NVG28, NVG200, NVD43 |  |
|  | PART NO: VEH 0343 |  |
|  | NVG33, NVG45, NVG46, NVL23 | 2900p |
|  | NVE25, NVL28, |  |
|  | PARTNO: VEH 0417 |  |
|  | NVJ30, NVHJ33, NVL20, NVL21, | 2700p |
|  | NVG30, NVG31, NVG 40, NVG130 |  |
|  | PARTNO: VEH0416 |  |

## Audio Control Head

AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 15075
Used on: AMSTRAD TVR1, 2, 3, VCR4600, 4600MKIII, 4700
FUNAI VS2, VCRA600, 4B00, $5200,5600,6500$, VIP 3000,5600
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TOWADA, UNIVERSUM ORDER CODE: AHO1 FRICE: 1350p AMSTRAD ORIGINAL NO: 153134
 $8603, ~ V C R 8604,8700,8704,8714,8800,9005,8244$
AISO OITS: ANITECH. BONDSTEC, CASIO. CROWN. FIDELITY, GOLDHAND, GRANADA, HINARI. MARQUANT. OMEGE, PROFEX,
SCHNEDIER SEG SENTRA SHINTOM TASHIKO TATUNG SCHNEDIER, SEG, SENTRA, SHINTOM, TASHIKR, TATUNG,
OROERA, CODE: AHO2 PRICE: 145Op
Replacement Audio Control Video Sound Head for National Panasonic

| PART NUMBER | MODELS | PRICE |
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|  | GHV51, 1221, 1232, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, GHV8000, 8200 | CH26 | 2900p |
| FERGUSON \& JiV.C. | 3V38, 3V39, 8943, 8944, 8351, 3V35, 3V36, 3V49, HRD $110,111,120,121,225$ | $\mathrm{CH01}$ | 2600p |
|  | $3 \mathrm{~V} 42,3 \mathrm{~V} 43,3 \mathrm{~V} 44,3 \mathrm{~V} 45,3 \mathrm{~V} 48,3 \mathrm{~V} 53,3 \mathrm{~V} 54,3 \mathrm{~V} 55,3 \mathrm{~V} 57$, e945, 8947, 8948, HRD140, 141, 150, 157, 158, 160, 250, HRD257, 455, 565, 566, 725, 755 | CH02 | 2600p |
|  | 894B, 8950, FV108, 12L, 13H, 14T, 20B, 21R, 22L, 26, 395, HRD230, 430, 530 | CH03 | 2600p |
|  | 3V58, 3V59, 3V64, 3V65, FV19R, 8950, B951, HRD170, HPD 180, HRD370. | CH04 | 2600p |
|  | PV318 | CH 19 | 4300p |
|  | HRD5 15, 520, 527,540,550,580, 600, 610, 620,660, 670, HRD830, 840, 850, 860,4050, $6600, \mathrm{FV} 37 \mathrm{H}$ | CH2O | 2400p |
|  | HRD540, 580, 830, 860, 910,960 , HRD970, HRDX20, FERGUSON FV57 H | CH27 | 2400p |
| I.T.T. | VR3605, VR3905 | $\mathrm{CH01}$ | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH02 | 2600p |
|  | VR3916, 3926, 3946, 3948, 3976, 3986, 3995, 3997, 6948 | CH02 | 2600p |
| NATIONAL PANASONIC | NV730 | CH06 | 4300p |
| N.E.C. | N830EG. N831EG, N832, N833EG | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | N895 | CHO 2 | 2600p |
| PHILIPS | CASSETTE LIFT ASSEMELY (69120366) DV 186, 190, 286, 471, 562, 761, VR6180, 6182, 6185, 6285, VR6290, 6291, 6293, 6362, 6367, 6393, 5467, 6468, 6470, VR6561, $6670,6760,6761,6870,6970$ | CH05 | 1100 p |
|  | VR6443 | CH22 | 2900p |
|  | VR6448 | CH 23 | 2500p |
|  | 49SB6 | CH 24 | 2500p |
| SHARP | VCA100, VCH851, VCH852 | CH 22 | 2900p |
|  | VCA103, 103GV, 106, 106GVM, 254GVM | $\mathrm{CH} 23^{-}$ | 2500p |
|  | VCS211, 244, 5055, 605, VCB230, VCD806G, 810G, VCT $212,310,410 \mathrm{G}, 610$ | CH 24 | 2500p |
| TELEFUNKEN | VR2970 | CH02 | 2600p |
| THOMSON | V320, 321, 323, 326, 4200, 4300 | CHO 1 | 2600p |
|  | V342, 343, 352, 353, 360, 364, 368, 4210, 4230, 4260, 4403, V5500, 6000, 8540 | CHO 2 | 2600p |
| TOSHIBA | V55, V57 | CH01 | 2600p |
|  | V65, V66 | CH02 | 2600p |

## Service Aids

| description | volume | CODF | PRICE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIDEO HEAD CLEANER | 75ML | SP01 | 140p |
| SWITCH CLEANER | 176 ML | SP02 | 150p |
| SULICONE GREASE | 200ML | SP03 | 170p |
| FREEZE IT | 170ML | SPO4 | 200p |
| FREEZE IT | 400 ML | SP16 | 350 p |
| FOAM CLEANER | 400 ML | SP05 | 170p |
| ANTISTATIC | 150ML | SP06 | 170 p |
| AEROKLEANE | 135ML | SP07 | 140p |
| AERO DUSTER | 150 ML | SP08 | 200p |
| AERO DUSTER | 400 ML . | SP17 | 425p |
| PLASTIC SEAL | 200 ML | SP09 | 200 p |
| GLASS CLEANER | 250 ML | SP10 | 160p |
| COLDKLENE | 250 ML | SP13 | 160p |
| EXCEL POLISH 80 | 250 ML | SP18 | 150p |
| ADHESIVE 120 | 400 ML | SP19 | 190 p |
| LABEL REMOVER 130 | 200ML | SP20 | 240 p |
| REFURB 140 | 400 ML . | SP21 | 240 p |
| TUBE SILICON GREASE | 50 GRAMMES | SP11 | 200p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT WHITE | 75 ML | SP22 | 280 p |
| TUBE SILICON SEALANT CLEAR | 75 ML | SP23 | 280 p |
| TUBE HEAT SINK COMPOUND | 25 GRAMMES | SP12 | 150 p |
| DRIVE CLEANER | 200ML | SP24 | 150p |
| SCREEN CLEANER | 200 ML | SP25 | 150 p |
| COMPUTER CAREKIT | - | SP26 | 2100 p |

Cassette DC Motors

| MOTOR TUPE | PRICE |
| :--- | ---: |
| 6V MOTGR | 170 p |
| 9V MOTGR | 17 p |
| 12V CW RHOTOR | 170 p |
| $12 V C C W$ MOTOR | 170 p |
| 13.2 CCW MOTOR | 290 p |

## Cassette Tape Heads

| HEAD TYPE | PRICE |
| :--- | ---: |
| MONO HEAD | 90 p |
| STEREOHEAO | 10 p |
| MINI HEAD | 150 p |
| AUTO REVERSE HEAD | 200 p |

## Soldering Accessories

DESCRIPTION
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25 WATT $240 \mathrm{VAC}(\mathrm{XS} 25 \mathrm{~W} 240 \mathrm{~V})$
15 WATT $240 \mathrm{VAC}(\mathrm{XS} 15 \mathrm{~W} 240 \mathrm{~V})$


| SOLDERING STAND \& SPONGES SOLOERING STAND (MADE BY ANTEX) SPARE SPONGE | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{S} 108 \\ \mathrm{~S} 109 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 350 p \\ \\ \hline 55 p \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOLDER |  |  |
| 18 SWG 500 GRAMMES | 5110 | 500p |
| 20 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S119 | 650 p |
| 22 SWG 500 GRAMMES | S 112 | 700p |
| DESOLDEFING AIDS |  |  |
| SOLDERMOP STANDARD GAUGE $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.5 \mathrm{M}$ | Sto7 | 60p |
| SOLDER.MOP $1.2 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{M}$ | St13 | 300p |
| DESOLDERING PUMP | S105 | 320p |
| Spare nozzle | S106 | 60p |

350 p
70 p
225 p
400 p
1400 p
550 p
750 p
600 p
500 p
450 p

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## Transistors \& ICS

| BU 508 | 80 p | M.JE 13009 | 100p | 2SC 388 | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BU810 | 110p | MJE 18004 | 125p | 2SD 633 | 70 p |
| BUZ 90a | 180p | SIK 6982H | 600p | 2SD 1680 | 225p |
| CXA 1044F | 550p | STK 7253 | 450p | 2SX 793 | 400p |
| HA 13408 | 350p | TJA 2030 H | 100p | 2SK 956 | 400p |
| IRFBC40 | 400p | TEA 2019 | $200 p$ | 2SK 1023 | 550p |
| L272 | 200 p | TMP 47C434N | 1250p | 2SX 1342 | 750p |
| L. 6210 | 250p | SAA 1300 | 200p | 2SK 1358 | 600p |
| MC 3423P | 100 p | 2SA 1540 | 55p | 68000 | 500p |
| M J 35015 | 250p | 2SC 3788 | 60 p | 825147 | 450p |

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## CD Pick Ups

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## Technological Salvation

Terrestrial digital TV transmissions could be nearer than one had suspected if the BBC's plans come to fruition. The Corporation would like to start a regular service by the end of 1997. It seems that the technology required has reached an advanced stage in its development cycle. So there would, technically, be little in the way of a start to such transmissions. If the BBC did manage to get going at an early stage in the digital TV era, it would doubtless reap benefits in having some of its work accepted in the standard adopted. And here of course, as usual, lies the rub: it's unlikely that anyone will be allowed to start digital transmissions until agreement on a standard has been reached, in Europe at any rate. The DVB, Europe's digital broadcasting standards body, has reached a measure of agreement on the actual transmission system, but there remains a problem with conditional access (CA). This was the subject of a racent meeting (at the end of November) at the EBU, but the argument on the specification for a compulsory CA system continues. It shouldn't however be beyond the wit of the authorities to sort this out before too long.

There is also the question of money, since someone is going to have to find the funds to go digital. Nevertheless the exciting prospect of digital TV is within sight. We shall then have a period akin to the $405 / 625$ dual-standard era. At
that time one thought there would be a bit of a to do when the time came to end 405 -line transmissions and retire the sets. In practice it all went surprisingly smoothly: by the time the agreed date arrived, the vast majority of 405 -line sets had long since been retired. The BBC has suggested a ten-year period of digital/analogue dual-standard operation. Today's sets have a greater life expectancy than those back in the largely valve era, so many will probably remain healthy when the end of analogue transmissions comes about. But we are used to add-on set-top converters and so on, which will be able to give them extra life.

Digital TV has to come about, for spectrum economy reasons if for nothing else. Other services - Nicam and teletext for example - have proved the remarkable robustness of digital transmissions. Once the authorities have sorted out the standards problem, which will hopefully not take them too long, we could be in for a boom period in the consumer TV/video field. New techniques, new chip sets, new receivers - all something to bring a smile back to the long suffering brown goods industry.

This could well require some careful public relations work. Once in largescale production, those digital TV decoders (we will still have tubes with analogue drive) will probably be quite cheap. The public might by reluctant to pay much more unless it can be
persuaded of the definite benefits to be had from new technology. If interactive TV and all the other prospective services are to be sold, a rather better job will be required than with some previous systems. But the opportunities are there for a sort of technological salvation for the industry. The early years of the next century could be exciting ones in the TV/video field.

## Television Index and Faults Discs

Version three of the computerised inder to Television is now available from Video Interface Products Ltd. It covers Volumes 38 to 44 (November 1988-October 1994) and has over 6,000 references to TV/VCR etc. fault reports and articles, a spares guide and other features. Price is $£ 30$. Earlier version discs can be upgraded.

In addition there are now three Fault Report Discs, for Volumes 42 (November 1991-October 1992), 43 (November 1992-October 1993) and 44 (November 1993-October 1994). These provide the full text of the TV, VCR, camcorder, satellite TV and CD player fault reports published in the specified volumes. They cost $£ 15$ each.

For further details of the discs and the services provided by Video Interface Products Lid. turn to page 199.

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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photograph shows the chassis used in the Philips 10CX1120/Pye 25KX1201 small-screen colour portables. See servicing article on pages 166-169.

# Servicing the Philips 10CX1120 

Richard Newman

The Philips 10CX1120, which was also released as the Pye 25 KX 1201 , appeared during the mid-Eighties. The sets proved to be popular because of their small size, the video and RGB inputs via a scart socket and, amongst caravaners, because they could be run from a 12 V car battery. The Philips model was black, the Pye version red, the latter being dubbed the 'Red Box'. The chassis is of basically Loewe Opta design.

Many of these sets seem to have found their way on to the second-hand market. They are well worth repairing. The PCB is of the 'ground plane' type, and problems arise with earthing points. As a result you can get a variety of intermittent faults, some of which can be quite unusual.

The following notes should be used in conjunction with the service manual. We shall also deal with the 12 V power supply.

## Access

Four screws hold the back cover. When this has been removed the whole PCB can be slid out after lifting the red tab at the bottom left corner. The 12 V supply is on the lefthand side of the cabinet.

The c.r.t.s used in these sets seem to be quite good - I've not so far had to change one. If you do however you have to remove the main cabinet. There are four screws, accessible from the rear, right at the front of the cabinet. When these have been removed the cabinet can be lifted clear. After this the c.r.t. can be removed, observing the usual safety precautions.

## The Mains Power Supply

The chopper circuit is based on a TDA4600-2 chip (I611), see Fig. 1. T623 (BU508) is the chopper transistor and L622 the chopper transformer, which provides the usual mains isolation. There are two outputs on the secondary side of the circuit, 27 V and 8 V . A 5 V supply is derived from the latter via an L387 regulator (I661).

Similar circuits have been described in these pages before, so we'll just cover the basic points here. A start-up voltage is applied to pin 9 of the chip via posistor R629 and resistor R628. While this voltage is rising towards $12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T} 623$ 's base coupling capacitor C624 is beginning to charge and a reference voltage is being generated at pin 1 of the chip. This later voltage sets the operating voltage for the rest of the circuitry


Fig. 1: The power supply circuit used in the Philips Model 10CX1120/Pye Model 25KX1201.


Fig. 2: The 12 V battery supply circuit.
in the i.c., apart from the control logic. When the voltage at pin 9 reaches 12 V , the control logic switches on. This arrangement provides a start-up delay, so that the charge developed across C624 is sufficient for the chopper transistor T623 to be switched on safely. Once the power supply has started up, winding 13-11 of the transformer provides, with D626, the supply for the chip.

If there's an overload, for example a short across the secondary side of the circuit, the voltage at pin 9 of the chip will fall. If it drops below 7.4 V the voltage at pin 5 will, via sensing resistor R632, fall below $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$. This will cut off the chopper transistor's base drive via the protection circuit within the i.c. In the protection mode the power supply's consumption is about 8 W .

## Fault Finding

The power supply is fairly reliable and should not present too much of a problem in the event of a fault.

If the set is dead with a blown input fuse (S7611, 1.6AT), give the power supply a good visual check. Look at the chip to see whether it's physically damaged - a hole blown in the side perhaps! Major damage like this means that R627 ( $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) is probably high in value or open-circuit and the BU508 chopper transistor short-circuit. In this event I usually replace the chip, R627 and T623, also the two $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors C624 and C626 as they tend to dry out. R623 (27 $\Omega$ ) and D623 ( 1 N 4007 ) are also worth checking as they can both suffer damage when T623 goes short-circuit.

Another possible cause of a blown fuse is the degaussing posistor R7613.

If the set is dead with no physical damage, the fuse being intact and T623 o.k., the cause is likely to be the start-up posistor R629.

Few other faults seem to occur. Unless you are very unlucky, once the components mentioned above have been replaced as necessary the power supply should work.

You can get some strange effects when earthing points on
the secondary side of the circuit go high-resistance. This is particularly the case around pins 10,16 and 18 of the chopper transformer and pin 3 of the 5 V regulator. The voltage at the latter point can rise to 0.5 V or more, which is enough to upset the reset pulse developed at pin 2 of the microcontroller chip I011. As a result 88 is displayed by the front LED system and there are no functions. The tuner's earth should also be checked.

Plated-through earthing points between the print and the top earth plane can cause trouble. Careful print tracing will reveal the earth point concerned: it can then be remade. You may sometimes feel inclined to hardwire to another earth point, but be careful. If you take the wire to an inappropriate earth point you can end up with more problems (random channel changing, crackles on sound etc.).

## The 12V Battery Supply

The 12 V battery supply circuit is shown in Fig. 2. Note that a power f.e.t. (type BUZ71) is used. The circuit provides 27 V and 8 V outputs from a battery input voltage between 10.5 V and 14.5 V .

The 8 V supply is basically a series regulator, consisting of T9638 (BD535) and T9637 (BC547B) with the ZDP9. 1 zener diode D9637 providing the reference.

A d.c. converter is used to generate the 27 V supply. 19601 (LM393) is used as a voltage comparator and an oscillator. The section connected to pins 5,6 and 7 is the oscillator, with R9604 and C9603 determining the frequency (around 20 kHz ). The sawtooth-shaped waveform produced by the oscillator is fed to pin 3 of the comparator section of the chip via R9616 and C9616. The d.c. conditions are stabilised by the ZPD5.1 zener diode D9612. A voltage divider consisting of R9620, R9618 and preset P9618 feeds a proportion of the 27 V output to pin 2 , the comparator's inverting input. Under the control of its two inputs the comparator produces a squarewave output at pin 1. Adjustment of P9618 enables the 27 V output to be set up correctly. T9621 and T9622 form a



driver stage for the f.e.t., with output via C9623.
R9623, R9626, D9626 (ZDP7.5) and C9626 provide limitation against excessive voltage at the gate of T9629. When T9629 switches on, energy is stored in coil L9631. When it switches off, this energy is released and is rectified by D9630 to provide, with its reservoir capacitor C 9629 , the 27 V supply. This is taken to the output via the Darlington pair T9640 and T9641 (T9641 is omitted in some sets).

When battery power is switched off via the set's on/off switch, the auxiliary contact in the switch supplies a low level at point E/A. T9632, T9634 and T9635 then switch on, effectively short-circuiting zener diodes D9612 and D9637 and thus the reference voltages for the 8 V and 27 V supplies. The supply circuits switch off and under these conditions a quiescent battery current of approximately 35 mA flows.

## Faults

The most common fault that occurs with the 12 V battery supply is a short-circuit BUZ71 f.e.t. This would almost certainly be caused by reversed battery connection - there's no polarity protection apart from the fuse ( S 9640 ) and this does not always blow quickly enough to prevent damage. I normally replace 19601, the BUZ71 f.e.t. and check all the diodes and transistors before switching on.

When fault finding it helps to have a variable bench power supply able to provide an output of at least 4A. The actual current consumption of a working set operated with a 12 V input is 3.3 A . The voltage limits are $10.5 \mathrm{~V}-14.5 \mathrm{~V}$. Failing this a car battery will have to be used.

If you a get a complaint that the set doesn't work with a 12 V input but it proves to be o.k. when tested on the bench, check on the supply cable being used: a long run of inadequate cable will soon drop the supply below 10.5 V . Try to operate the set as close as possible to the 12 V source, using the minimum amount of cable.

## Signal Circuits

Two types of tuner were used in these sets. One is quite large, the other is smaller and doesn't use lead and plug ST12. In this case the frequency divider connections are made directly via the PCB.

The i.f. amplifier section consists of a TDA3541 chip, a SAW filter and a few peripheral components. I've only ever had one fault in this area: the i.f. response was very poor, with ghosts and uncertain tuning, the cause being the SAW filter. This is the only time I've come across a SAW filter that has failed.
Between the i.f. section and the colour decoder chip there's a scart interface and AV switching chip, 1251 (TEA2014). Auto AV switching is provided via pin 8 of the scart socket. There's also a manual AV switch at the rear of the set: this is used when equipment that doesn't provide a switching voltage is connected to the scart socket.

The TDA4190 audio chip also contains the sound i.f. section, internal/external switching, muting and electronic volume control. The audio output is 4 W .

A TDA3301 colour decoder chip (I311) is used. This part of the set follows conventional lines. If you have a no-colour fault the colour killer can be overridden by applying 12 V to pin 5 of the chip. This will help in determining where the fault lies. The $4 \cdot 43 \mathrm{MHz}$ crystal Q341 sometimes fails.

The RGB output stages are on the c.r.t. base panel. A very common problem here is a varying grey scale. This is caused by defective potentiometers and they should all be changed. I use ones supplied by RS components and never get any further problems.

## The Line Timebase

A TDA2594 chip (1511) provides synchronisation and generates the line drive. It also contains an interference suppressor, a phase discriminator, time-constant correction for VCR operation, a sandcastle pulse generator and a mute circuit. Line drive pulses are present at pin 3 and are fed to the line driver transistor T534.

The line driver and output stages are conventional. The design is such that a separate EW correction circuit is not required.

## The Field Timebase

The field timebase is based on a TDA1770A chip (561). It contains the field oscillator, sawtooth generator, output stage and blanking. A circuit protects the c.r.t. in the event of field collapse. It works as follows. In normal operation flyback pulses at pin 3 of the chip are rectified by D572 (via R572), charging C571 ( $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). As a result D571 is cut off. If there are no pulses at pin 3 of the chip, C571 discharges via R571 and D571 becomes conductive. This takes the base of T3383 on the c.r.t. base panel low. As the bases of the RGB driver transistors are also taken low the c.r.t. is cut off.

Intermittent height and/or linearity problems are likely to be caused by the relevant preset potentiometer.

## The Control System

A fairly simple control system is used, consisting of an MC6805 microcomputer chip (I011) and a TMS3757 chip (1061) which acts as a frequency synthesiser with DA conversion. In early sets the microcomputer chip was 'piggy-backed' with an MCM2802 EEPROM (I0021) for storage of channel and analogue control information. The MC6805 chip was mounted in a holder, with the EEPROM beneath it.

The MC6805 and TMS3757 chips communicate via an I2C bus and form the control and tuning sections of the set, with the 4 MHz crystal Q061, connected between pins 26 and 27 of 1061, determining the cllock frequency. 1011 also drives the numeric LED display, via transistors T032-T038. The setmounted keyboard is scanned directly.

The LED display also shows the analogue values for brightness, contrast, colcur, volume and fine tuning within 64 possible steps $(0-63)$. The receiver does not use a.f.c. If programme 0 is selected, a switching voltage is fed from pin 18 of the TMS3757 chif via T066 and D066 to the TDA2594 chip to adjust the time-constant for VCR operation.

## Modifications

In later sets an EF6805US chip is used as the microcomputer (1011) with an ER5911A as the EEPROM (10021). The peripheral components associated with the earlier EEPROM were deleted and the new EEPROM is mounted alongside the microcomputer chip instead of the two being piggy-backed.

The field timebase chip was changed to a TDA1872 in later sets. While the basic circuit remains the same the pin connections are different and the following component changes were made: C562 changed to $330 \mathrm{nF}, \mathrm{R} 562$ to 7.5 kS ( $1 \%$ ), R579 to $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ with $\mathrm{R} 576(1.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ added in series, and R578 ( $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) added between pin 11 and the U12 supply.

## In Conclusion

These little sets give a good account of themselves. Some tend to be condemned because of the intermittent nature of certain faults. It's hoped that the notes above will avoid this.

# Teletopics 

## BBC's Digital Plans

The BBC has announced that it would like to start terrestrial digital TV transmission by the end of 1997, with coverage of up to eighty per cent of the UK. By using digital TV transmission, broadcasters could provide twelve new channels alongside the present four analogue TV channels - the digital channels would include provision for the 16:9 format. While the BBC feels that it can initiate a move to terrestrial digital TV, a final decision to proceed in this direction would require the agreement of the other UK TV broadcasters. What the BBC is proposing to do initially is to run a public technical trial in a couple of months' time, followed by a limited regional trial later in the year or early next year. The BBC's view is that once terrestrial digital TV transmissions have started there will be a period of tenfifteen years during which analogue and digital transmissions will run simultaneously. Then digitial transmissions will take over.

The BBC has also announced that it will be launching a digital audio broadcasting service this September.

## Interactive TV

Several interactive TV trials have been launched or announced. BT is to start consumer trials of an interactive TV service, which includes video-on-demand, amongst 2,500 households in Colchester and Ipswich this summer. It follows a successful trial involving sixty employees at Kesgrave, near Ipswich. The system uses a set-top box developed by Apple Computer and a modified Macintosh operating system. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Loop (ADSL) technology will be used to deliver MPEG-1 grade video pictures via copper telephone lines in one direction, at $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$, with a $9.6 \mathrm{kbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ bi-directional control channel and the ordinary analogue telephone service. Suppressed-carrier amplitude and phase modulation is used for the broadband signal, with two carriers that are displaced by $90^{\circ}$ with respect to each other: this is similar to the technique used for the NTSC/PAL chrominance signal, but with the digital signal modulating the phase and amplitude of the carriers (the $2 \mathrm{Mbits} / \mathrm{sec}$ data stream is split into two prior to carrier modulation).

Users will be linked to a server system based on a computer developed by nCube running database software developed by Oracle. The initial tests have shown that ADSL is more robust than expected: it functions at distances of up to about 6 km with excellent resistance to noise and other anomalies. The combination of ADSL and MPEG coding works well. The consumer trial will use the same equipment as the tests, though Asychronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology will be employed at the switching/combination stage to increase the number of subscribers able to use the system at the same time.

Customers will have access to 600 hours of TV programming, 400 hours of films and 2,000 hours of music programmes, which will be updated regularly. There will be shopping facilities provided by several major retailers, educational programmes, home banking (National Westminster) and magazines on demand from IPC. Various other prospective service providers are developing or evaluating offerings, and games on demand will be introduced
during the trial.
Later in the year Two Way TV proposes to launch an interactive TV system that uses conventional TV transmission plus an ordinary telephone line. It overlays graphics and text information on ordinary TV programmes so that viewers can interact with what's happening on the screen, making use of the field blanking interval to send the data. The developers claim that this makes the system cheaper and easier to use than other interactive TV systems which require cable or telephone transmission facilities. The company has some impressive backing. Partners include DBI, which holds the ITC licence to broadcast data during the field blanking interval.

Subscribers would use a set-top box that plugs into the TV set and telephone socket (the phone can be used in the normal manner). It will come with four remote control handsets to allow multiple use. The system will work with recorded or live programmes. When the programme is recorded a tape is made available before transmission so that the extra text and graphics to accompany the programme can be produced. The system can be used with up to six programmes at a time.

The set-top box tunes in automatically while the handset has four response buttons and a fingertip pointer to move an on-screen cursor. Data can be sent back to the programme supplier via the telephone line.

Two Way is at present running a trial with forty households in the Midlands. A full trial is to take place at Oxford in February. Central Television is expected to be the first to offer the service. Two Way TV plans to transmit $20-30$ hours of interactive programming a week, the main focus initially being on game shows, sports and soaps. There are plans to use the system for educational and documentary programmes, with Tele-voting and interactive advertising being further possibilities. Cost of the set-top box would be about $£ 180$, plus a $£ 6$ monthly subscription. A rental alternative is proposed.

Cambridge-based Online Media, an offshoot of Acorn Computers, began interactive TV trials at the end of September, using ATM technology. The service is being carried by Cambridge Cable and is backed by several companies including ITN and Anglia Television. It involves only a dozen or so households initially but a larger test with thousands of households is expected to start later in the year.

Microsoft has developed a software system for interactive TV to connect TV set-top boxes and PCs with a wide variety of services including video-on-demand. It's to be tested in a trial run by Tele-Communications, the largest US cable TV operator, at Seattle. Microsoft has announced agreements with other network operators including Deutsche Telekom and Telstra in Australia. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone and Rogers Cable systems are amongst others who have announced plans to use Microsoft's technology.

AT\&T, which has been carrying out interactive TV trials in the USA, has discovered that entertainment rather than information gives members of the public the greatest interest in having such services in their homes. While people said that they used the service for news and information, their records showed that they had spent most of their time playing games. It's also important that the service is easy to use. AT\&T found that the instruction books were still in their shrink-wrapped covers in forty per cent of homes. In half the homes people said that their children had taught them how to use the service. The rest had muddled through. In a move to increase its involvement in interactive media services AT\&T is acquiring The ImagiNation

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Network, an on-line computer service that offers games and entertainment.

## Satellite TV

The digital, 150-channel satellite pay-TV system in the USA is ready to go and is now being actively marketed. It uses two Hughes Galaxy 601 satellites, DBS-1 and DBS-2, with services provided by DirecTv and US Satellite Broadcasting. Each satellite has sixteen 120W ku-band transponders. DSS (Digital Satellite System) receiving equipment is being produced by RCA/Thomson Consumer Electronics. The basic RCA brand system, which has a suggested price of $\$ 700$ (about $£ 450$ ), consists of a 46 cm dish, a digital receiver with a built-in modem and interactive remote control. There is also a version for use with a distribution system. Installation is extra. Charging is based on a subscription plus payment for individually selected programmes.

Philex Plc, 110-124 The Broadway, West Hendon, London NW9 7BP (081 202 1717) has introduced a frequency converter unit to enable older satellite receivers to be used with the new Astra ID transmissions. Its use assumes that the LNB can handle the ID signals. The converter is connected between the output from the LNB and the input to the receiver and has a single slide switch for frequency shifting. Either manual or remote control operation is possible. The unit, with a suggested retail price of $£ 25$, is designed for DIY installation.

Satellite Solutions, 1 Hartburn Close, Crow Lane Industrial Park, Northampton NN3 9UE (0604 787 888) is marketing, primarily for SMATV system use, a 1 m dish that can be used to receive signals from up to nine satellites simultaneously. Its arc-shaped face (an 'adapted parabola') enables each individual LNB to see the equivalent of a highquality standard 1 m dish. The dish, manufactured by Swedish Microwave, is made of ABS. When used with Satellite Solutions' 22 kHz tone switches, new two-input satellite receivers can receive signals from up to nine different satellites.

## Ghost Cancelling System

The ITC and NTL have developed an experimental system that can considerably reduce ghosting. It grew out of work, which was later abandoned, for the PALplus system. The ITC decided to continue development however.

A Ghost Cancellation Reference (GCR) signal is inserted on line 318, during the field blanking interval. It's ignored by a standard receiver but is compared, by a set that incorporates ghost-cancelling circuitry, with a signal held in memory. Digital filtering is then activated to cancel out spurious signals.

A similar technique has been used for several years by the Japanese ClearVision system. The ITC/NTL system has undergone trials by SC4 at Wenvoe and has recently been added for a trial period to the Channel 4 transmissions from Crystal Palace. As a result of this development work the GCR signal has been accepted as an international standard for 625 -line PAL/SECAM systems. A number of companies, including Philips, are understood to be interested in using the system. Add-on boxes for existing receivers could appear later this year, with sets that incorporate ghostcancelling circuitry being launched in 1996.

## NVOs

There have been developments in the attempt to establish National Vocational Qualifications in the electrical and
electronics servicing field. An adviser has been appointed, and meetings have been held. But the task is still considered to be difficult and the Electronics Examination Board feels that it will be at least six months before a submission can be made to the NCVQ.

## Video News

A US company, Virtual I/O, has developed a Personal Display System (PDS) that enables appropriate video and TV material to be watched in 3D form. It consists of glasses with LCD screens that provide left and right images for the eyes. Each eye receives one of two interlaced fields that are supplied sequentially. As a result, a 3D image is seen. US cable operator Tele-Communications Inc. expects to distribute suitable signals later this year, and will also be supplying 3D-enhanced video games. An advanced version of the system would incorporate a tracking device to follow head motion with video games, so that the image moves in sync with the user's head movements.

Wide-screen TV sets have been making gains in the Japanese market. Sales have apparently risen from 60,000 in 1992 to 300,000 in 1993 and are estimated to have reached 1.5 m in 1994. To put this in perspective, one in five sets sold in Japan in 1994 is thought to have been of the wide-screen variety. By the year 2000 the EIAJ expects wide screen to have become the dominant format.

Sharp and Sony have both launched televideos (combined VCR/TV sets) in the UK recently. Sony's KVV1410 at $£ 450$ has a 14 in. TV set and VHS deck. Sharp’s similar VT3705H, also with a suggested price of $£ 450$, includes a VideoPlus timer system.

## Trade News

Roberts Radio, which was founded in 1932, has been bought by Glen Dimplex. It's understood that the firm will continue to be run as an independent business, possibly adding TV sets and VCRs to its range - and maybe resurrecting the Dynatron brand.

We have received several queries recently about spares for the Cascade TV Model TV510. Our thanks to John PittFrancis who tells us that spares are available from Ross Consumer Products, Emlyn Street, Farnworth, Bolton, Lancs BL4 7EB (0204 862 026). Apparently Ross has recently taken over Cascade Electronics. There is only a limited stock of spares.

Philex Plc, 110-124 The Broadway, West Hendon, London NW9 7BP (081 202 1717) has been appointed a distributor for HR Diemen line output transformers. It can supply over 3,000 types for the replacement market, for both TV sets and computer monitors. HR Diemen is an OEM for some of the largest European electronics companies, including Philips.

## Multimedia/CD-ROM News

Sony has released details of its Play Station games system. It uses a 32-bit RISC processor and has 16 Mbits of main RAM, 8 Mbits of VRAM and 4Mbits of audio. There's 24bit colour and the system can flat shade over 1.5 m polygons per second. The sound processor can provide up to 24 channels of 16-bit audio. JPEG compression is used to provide full-screen video and up to 35 minutes of video can be stored on a CD-ROM. Data can be stored on a memory PCB. Outputs include composite, RGB and S-video and phono stereo. The system is now on sale in Japan at the equivalent of about $£ 260$. Black CD-ROMs that cost around


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$£ 38$ each are used. No UK launch date has been announced. Sony has developed a digital multimedia set-top decoder for 'information superhighway' use and is making decoders for the US DirecTv satellite TV services (see above).

Atari has joined forces with the UK group Virtuality Group to offer a home virtual reality system by Christmas 1995. The system works with Atari's 64-bit Jaguar games console. Virtual Group will develop the Head Mounted Display (HMD) which is expected to be offered at around $£ 135$. The Jaguar console would add a further $£ 150$.

Virtuality Group is also working with IBM on an integrated immersive VR system for the consumer market. The PC-based system is expected to be be available next year.

Nintendo is to show its Virtuality Boy system at the January Las Vegas CES. It goes on sale in Japan this spring. The player uses a 32 -bit RISC processor and cartridge-based games which will cost around $£ 50$ each. The HMD has two high-resolution mirror-scanning LED displays which create full-sized red 3D images against a black background.

US company VictorMaxx is to introduce its CyberMaxx headset in the UK later this year at around $£ 500$. It works with a PC.

GoldStar has launched a 3DO machine priced at around $\$ 400$ ( $£ 270$ ) in the USA. In the UK Creative Labs is to offer a system to enable PC users to play 3DO games. There will be two versions at around $£ 200$ and $£ 400$, the latter including a CD-ROM drive. Forty 3DO titles are expected to be available in the UK by the end of the year. The 3DO company says that over 250,000 players have now been sold worldwide.

Panasonic has developed a combined rewritable optical
disc and quadruple-speed CD-ROM drive. It uses a 10 mW laser for writing - half the power used by conventional CD recorders. A European launch is due later this year. Yamaha has also announced a quadruple-speed CD recorder. There are two versions at $£ 2,800$ and $£ 3,100$ plus VAT.

Nimbus has set up an MPEG-1 compression service for transferring full-motion video on to a CD.

## In Brief

Cable franchises are now officially known as local-delivery franchises. They allow local operators to distribute TV and telecommunications services via frequencies in the 40 GHz band as well as cable.

Radio Rentals has introduced an easy payment scheme for the Closed Captions (see December issue) caption reader. There are now some 300 closed-captioned tapes.

The price of The Setmakers, a History of the Radio and Television Industry, has been increased to £25. It’s still worth every penny of the price with its 464 pages and lavish illustrations. The book is published by BREMA and is available from John F. O'Neill, 13 Green Curve, Banstead, Surrey SM7 INS (0737 373 545, fax 0737357 587). Orders at the previous price will be honoured until February if accompanied by a leaflet giving the original price.

Savoy Hill Publications, Seven Ash Cottage, Seven Ash, Combe Martin, North Devon EX34 0PA (0271 882 665) has a set of brochures which are available free to readers of Television. The company has an extensive library of information on vintage equipment and can supply various stylii and cartridges.


During her five years as receptionist and girl Friday in the test case workshop our Pam has heard of most TV picture faults. This one she didn't believe. Bright coloured stripes down the picture? What colour were they she asked? All the correct colours, and moving from right to left, she was told: what's more they move from left to right when we play a video. Pam put the lady on hold and told Sage about the coloured stripes. Sage, who at the time was working on a CD player whose music seemed to come out backwards, was ready to believe anything. And, as he pointed out, Mrs. Munn was a rental customer. So they would have to go anyway. Technocrat was dispatched to check it out.

When he arrived he found that the picture really did have vertical stripes of colour, and that they really did move slowly from right to left on all four broadcast channels. They moved slowly in the opposite direction on tape playback, just as the lady had said. There were actually three colourless vertical bars spaced by three full-saturation bars. The basic luminance image appeared to be perfectly all right.

Technocrat decided to turn down the colour using the remote control unit. He was surprised to find that it had no effect on the saturation of the bars of colour and that they became narrower the longer he held down the colour-minus key, finally disappearing altogether to produce a black-and-white picture. Next he tried the colour-plus key. This brought the bars of saturation back. They still drifted slowly from right to left, but this time became progressively wider the longer he held the key down. After a few seconds the vertical stripes became wide enough to
unite, leaving a fully saturated colour picture on the screen.
The other remote control functions all worked perfectly, as did every other aspect of the set's operation. It seemed plain to Technocrat that this one wasn't going to be solved in five minutes on site or, in all likelihood, by any of the mundane bits and pieces he carried in his service kit. So a loan set was installed and the coloured-stripes set went into the van. Mrs. Munn grumbled about the replacement set's lack of teletext. She rented a teletext set she said, and she needed it for bingo. Can you play bingo on teletext? It's not an interactive system thought TC as he drove away. Mind you, she was right about the coloured stripes. . .

The TV set in question was a 2lin. Hitachi Model CPT2198 (G8Q chassis). It's not necessary to have the circuit to hand or to have an intimate knowledge of the set's workings to get an idea of the area in which the cause of the fault lay. A knowledge of circuit principles helps though. This was, it seems, distinctly lacking in the man who picked up the set in the workshop. He decided that it probably had to do with the pulses fed to the TDA3562 colour decoder chip - and it did, in a roundabout way! The only significant pulse feed to the chip is the sandcastle at pin 7. It was all right and was certainly locked to the line rate, which is more than the drifting vertical bars of colour were!

To try to gain further clues the technician switched to teletext. He found that the text display's colours were correct and locked. The mix function was next selected. Back came the horizontally-drifting columns of fully saturated colour, superimposed on the locked picture and correctly-coloured text display. How many clues were needed in the hunt for the cause of this fault? Strange though it was, a bit of logical thinking would have led us straight to the cause - wouldn't it? Here's a belated clue: it couldn't have happened with a fully bus-controlled TV set. For the solution, turn to page 205.

## Camcorner

## Canon A10E

The customer complained that his camcorder "made a noise like a helicopter". And so it did! When the machine played back its own recordings the picture was normal but there was a distinct 'beating' noise with the sound. The effect varied with picture content, and seemed to be even more noticeable when a recording was played back via another camcorder. Playback of a test tape was fine. The cause of the symptom was excessive record audio signal level. Adjustment of VR103 in accordance with the instructions in the manual cured it.
D.C.W.

## Sharp VLC750H

This camcorder was dead: no functions were available, there was no power up and no semblance of life. We found that there was a dead short across the d.c.-d.c. converter unit's input connections. The 2.5 A ceramic fuse link (on the right-hand case PCB) had of course also failed. D.C.W.

## Panasonic NVMC30

There was a flickering picture when this machine played back one of its own recordings. Playback of a test tape was fine. We found that one of the record head switching transistors, QR5002, had failed. Thus only three of the four heads were active in the record mode. A replacement transistor cured the problem.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF350E

A 'no-operation' fault with this camcorder was cured by replacing the mode encoder switch - it's not a common fault with Sony camcorders. There was a second fault: the zoom motor couldn't be controlled by the W/T buttons. This was cured by replacing IC810 on PCB CV9. D.C.W.

## Chinnon VC1000

One of these camcorders came in recently with a tape stuck in the mechanism and 'EMG LDM' displayed in the viewfinder. The supply guide pole was jammed in the pole base assembly just out of its operating position, at the point of transfer between the cast pole base and the plastic guide rail. This fault occurs during unlacing and is also sometimes experienced with JVC camcorders that use a similar mechanism. Replacement of the guide pole assembly and guide rail cures the problem. Check for possible damage to other parts as a result of the mechanism having been strained.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF330E

We were told that a tracking fault was present with playback of a known good tape, the symptom clearing gradually over a period of about five minutes. On test we found that playback of a new recording made by the machine itself produced the same effect, plus coloured flashing lines, the symptoms again clearing gradually to give almost perfect results. The symptoms were present only when the machine was first switched on from cold: once it
had warmed up the fault was no longer present. It took approximately half an hour for the machine to cool sufficiently for the fault to reappear.

Fortunately a check on the playback f.m. signal from the head amplifier circuitry provided us with a clue: 'signals' were present at the f.m. test point in the stop mode! As the machine warmed up these 'signals' cleared to leave, as you would expect in this mode, no output. The 'signals" actually consisted of noise, the cause being inefficient decoupling of the supply to the head amplifier circuitry. Because of the position of the head amplifier module we decided to replace all the miniature can electrolytics within it - they are of a type that has been causing problems with many camcorders, particularly the Sanyo VMD3P. This blanket replacement (five capacitors) provided a complete cure.

With odd symptoms like this we generally start by making scope checks on the supply lines to see whether any noise is present. Much time can be saved by doing this. D.C.W.

## Philips VKR6830

This camcorder, an early JVC GRC7 clone, was intermittent in operation and eventually ground to a complete standstill! Before this happened however we noticed that the counter display would occasionally flicker or show the battery-low symbol etc. The cause of the fault was loss of the 5 V output from the main d.c.-d.c. converter and failure of CP1. The other outputs from the converter were o.k.
D.C.W.

## JVC GRC1

We still get these old-timers in occasionally. Despite our years of experience with them, this one produced a fault we'd not seen before. The symptoms were as follows. When play was selected the tape would load but the picture would appear to be in the pause mode: the machine would then default into the emergency mode. The cause of the trouble was simply that the pinch roller didn't move into its play position because its bearing had seized up. As a result a tooth from its diecast base had sheared off, leaving the assembly stationary. A pinch roller assembly from a written-off mechanism saved the day.
D.C.W.

## Sony CCDF335E

The report with this camcorder stated that there was anything from noise bars on the playback picture to a complete mechanism jam-up with subsequent shut down. The cause of the symptoms was easy enough to see: one of the plastic pegs that hold the tape in its correct position had broken off the moulding on the chassis assembly, allowing the cassette to sit where it pleased. Unfortunately this plastic peg, which incidentally is quite tough, cannot be replaced on its own: the complete chassis had to be changed! This involves transferring all the mechanical parts from one chassis to the other, a time-consuming and expensive job -- one to be undertaken during a quiet period! D.C.W.

# What al Lufe? 

Donald Bullock

Flicking through my paper the other day I noticed that Borneo was in the news. Before the editor seizes his blue pencil let me say that it reminded me of a minor TV mystery that happened to us about thirty five years ago.

My service workshop had graduated from our garden shed to the ground floor of a former terrace house in the city centre. We paid the enormous rent of $£ 1.50$ a week for it. At first we carried out our repairs in the front room and made our tea in the back room. But we soon learnt that there was a market for reconditioned TV sets. They sold for $£ 35$ to $£ 40$ each and had 14 or 17 in . screens. So we moved the workshop to the back room and tidied up the front room to provide a display area.

We built in a few deep shelves, bought a bit of thin carpet (a discontinued line), got hold of a few ivy plants in pots and made a hardboard-faced counter. One evening, just before we went home, I painted it. Next morning I was astonished to see the hardboard in mint condition. I ran my eyes down in disbelief. At the bottom, where the hardboard met the carpet, there was a strip of piping: the paint had slid down into a neat roll. So we papered it instead.

We got our sets working and sold a few. But it wasn't long before the place became scruffy - there was no woman about to keep things in order. Dirty tea mugs proliferated on the shelves, the paper peeled off the counter, the carpet scuffed up, the ivy died (we didn't know about watering) and, because we needed the odd valve, tube or line output transformer quickly, most of our sets soon hung sadly from their cabinets, with parts temporarily pirated.

## Enter the Governor

While opening our post one morning we were surpised to find an airmail letter, on heavily crested notepaper, that appeared to be from the Governor of Sarawak, a country we'd never heard of. It was a British colonial territory in North Borneo and the Governor was an important man titled and big. He told us in his letter that he was shortly to retire and would be settling in Cheltenham. He'd heard about our excellent TV services and said we would be just the people to supply him with a good set. When he returned he would be in touch.

This mystified us. We'd run a twelve-word classified advertisement in the local paper for a few weeks but found it hard to believe that many copies were sold in Borneo - for a start it didn't do particularly well at home. We decided that the letter was a hoax from the competition. We had our detractors in the trade, since for one thing we offered a nine to nine call-out service seven days a week.

We did our own aerial work then. When we both had to be out we got our neighbour to keep an eye on the place and answer the phone. He was scruffy and unprepossessing and didn't contribute to the welcome our customers received, though he was in fact a rough diamond.

One day we skipped of out and, it seems, the Governor called in. "Good God!" he cried on entering. "I expected a dashed big shop." Then he looked around our showroom with its pulled about sets, dead ivy plants and peeling counter paper. "Something wrong" he exclaimed, "I'm off!" We learnt later that he used our insurance company for his cover. They'd recommended us, as one client to another.

That was the only time we nearly met a real live British Colonial Governor. Wish we'd handled it better.

## Ivor's Saisho

Ivor is a sort of handyman. He called the other day to put up a couple of shelves and while about it brought in his Saisho CT141X for repair. There was no sound or vision, just a noisy raster. This told us that in the absence of any signals the a.g.c. system was working overtime. We measured the tuner's voltages and checked that the varicap tuning voltage varied as we tuned the set. It did. Then we slipped the side off the tuner, took the outer off our aerial coaxial plug, connected a capacitor to its central conductor and popped the end into the r.f. section. Up came a noisy picture.
"Your tuner's up the creek" Ivor I said. We found a second-hand replacement and fitted it. Just then Frau Schmidt entered.

## An Hitachi CPT1646

"Is kaput" she hissed as she presented her Hitachi CPT1646 to us. "I font it mended, quick unt cheap."

We soon found the cause of the trouble in her set. Its BU806 series regulator transistor Q902 had failed. This is a hefty device rated at 8 W . In the past I've often found that when it fails the little thyristor Q901 (M21C) across on the other side of the chassis also dies. This time it was o.k. So I replaced Q902 and gingerly started up the set via our variac.

The welcome rustle of e.h.t. came up but there was no picture, just a milky raster. The monitor/TV switch at the rear had become pressed in. When it was released we had a noisy raster but the set wouldn't tune and its LED was out. Then the raster became intermittent. Slight movement of the chassis affected these symptoms, and I spent a long time looking for a crack in the print or a bad joint. Eventually I discovered that one end of the 1A fuse FS 902 was loose in its socket. Having attended to this I found that the picture kept going snowy and the sound noisy. This was because the tuner's aerial socket flange was almost detached.

## Mrs Rhino's Salora

As I was boxing up the Hitachi our door was suddenly kicked open and Mrs Rhino barged in, carrying a 22 in. Salora set as though it was an empty tea-chest. I looked at the back door anxiously. First because of Mrs. Rhino, and secondly because the Saloras I've had here have either frightened or exasperated me.
"Dead as a doornail" she announced.
It was a 21 M 87 . There are two large heatsinks on the right-hand side of the flat chassis. The S2000AF line output transistor is fixed to the one nearest the LOPT. It was shortcircuit base-to-collector. I replaced it - a fiddlesome jobthen started the set up with the variac. Up came an excellent picture. Then the set splutted and died, though it at no time drew excessive current. The new S2000AF was shortcircuit, like the original one. Time to look for further trouble. I soon found it. There were lots of dry-joints around the line output transformer. After resoldering them and fitting another transistor the set worked well enough. Don't ask me why I didn't check for dry-joints first!

## The Matsui 1580

I pulled over a Matusi 1580, which is the same as the Saisho CT159TX and the Bush 2020. This one was also
dead. The BU508D line output transistor and the BU508A chopper transistor were both short-circuit. But replacements failed to restore the set to life. So we looked in the manual and checked the h.t. voltage at TP44: instead of being 110 V it was nearly 160 V ! We switched off quickly and brought the variac into play. It's a TDA4601 type power supply, which should regulate on the primary side of the circuit. Maybe it wasn't being properly loaded.

We checked the TDA 2579 timebase generator chip IC401 and found that its supplies were missing. This led us back to rectifier diode D805 and the surge limiting resistor R811 (1 $\Omega$ ) which was open-circuit. A replacement restored normal results, but the TDA4601 chip was sluggish in starting up. A check showed that the start up voltage at pin 9 was only 8.6 V , which is not enough for reliable operation. The feed resistor R817 ( $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) had gone high in value. Puting that right completed the repair.

## Vic's Philips Set

Then Vic the Vet called in with his Philips 21CE4559/05R TV set (2B chassis). The sound was perfect but the picture was warped, fading and unstable. We suspected either ripple on the supply to the signal circuits or perhaps trouble in the i.f. strip.

The supply was o.k., so we concentrated on the rather large tuner/i.f. module. A signal fed to it from our signal generator produced perfectly good, stable vision. As we could see nothing wrong with the module we resigned ourselves to fitting a new one. But the quotation was $£ 60$ plus VAT! We then phoned David Whitworth (Sendz Components) who for once wasn't out fishing. It's always interesting to talk to Dave. He looked us out a mint replacement and sent it to us for a tenner plus VAT. It worked a treat.

## Mr Sirr's Hitachi

Our final visitor that day was Mr Sirr, who's a schoolteacher. He brought in his Hitachi set and told us that the picture was very poor. Because, he explained, there was no red content.

He was right. There was no red though the tube's red drive was o.k. The tube's base voltages were all correct, but the emission of the tube's 'good' guns was awful. The picture was dim. Who was going to tell Mr. Sirr? The answer was me
"Got a second-hand tube then?" he asked. We found a scrap set and changed the tube. This produced an excellent picture apart from the fact that the height was reduced by about a half. We took out the field module and resoldered its joints, using the big iron. Whilst at it we replaced the nearby electrolytic capacitors that go low in value to cause problems of this sort. All this made no difference.

What else could we do? We decided to borrow the scrap set's scan coils. Fitting these produced a perfect picture. Why? The resistance of the original field scan coils could have been high, or the coils could have been dry-jointed. In either case they might have been able to handle the worn out tube's severely depleted beam current but not the replacement tube's much greater beam current. There was a way of finding out, but no way were we going to swap over the tubes again.

We explained it all to the schoolmasterly Mr Sirr when he returned to pick up his set. "Learn from these things, I always say" he commented as he wrote out his cheque. "You've learnt a lot today lads. Well done! Now open my car door for me will you Donald? And Steven, you carry the set out and put it on the seat. Carefully, mind. It's just been repaired. .

## Next Month in TELEVISION

## SERVICING THE ITT COMPACT 80R CHASSIS

 Start of a series by Chris Watton on ITT chassis from the CVC1200 to the Digi 3. The first article deals mainly with the Compact 80/80R, which was derived from the CVC1200/CVC1210 series chassis.
## TEST TAPES AND CASSETTES

Eugene Trundle describes the test tapes and cassettes available and their use. Because alignment tapes are expensive, DIY test tapes can be recorded to serve most fault-finding and mechanical adjustment purposes, leaving the factory-standard alignment tape for sorting out more obscure problems and electrical adjustments. Also some simple cassette adaptations that are useful for carrying out certain checks.

## CD PLAYER SERVICING

Les Austin on cleaning laser lenses, a method of soldering surface-mounted chips and faults experienced with the Ferguson CD07 and CD08.

## QUICKIE PROJECTS

John Pitt-Francis describes a couple of modifications that provide helpful features cheaply. A BSB satellite receiver converted for D2 MAC can be modified to provide an output that enables many older monitors to be checked. Secondly a modification that gives continuous playback with most VCRs.

## LOSS ADJUSTMENT INCOME

Robert Blair on a source of extra income for TV/video service engineers - loss adjustment on insurance claims. Insurance companies require the services of experienced engineers for this work. It won't make you a fortune, but can be a worthwhile sideline. How to go about it.

## PLUS ALL THE REGULAR FEATURES



# Servicing Audio Power Amplifiers 

Joe Cieszynski

Power amplifier circuits date from the earliest days of electronics, many of the concepts in use having been evolved in the days of thermionic valves. Indeed those who service professional stage equipment often find themselves, even today, tackling valve circuits.

Servicing power amplifiers is not always as straightforward as it might seem: problems frequently arise when incorrect procedures have been followed. In this article we'll look at the sort of problems that might be encountered and ways of avoiding them. Because of the many variations in circuit detail found in practical circuits it will not be possible to cover every eventuality. We will however cover the basic principles of servicing solid-state power amplifier circuits.

## Discrete Component Output Stages

From the late Seventies discrete transistor power output stages were used less and less in domestic equipment as
silicon chip technology took over. I cannot say that I was sorry about this, as I often found (and still do) discrete component output stages tedious and frustrating. Certain approaches need to be adopted when servicing transistorised power output stages. For my part, I am eternally grateful to Inowe San for his patience when teaching me the art of power amplifier servicing while I was undertaking my apprenticeship at Sharp UK in the early Seventies. The following paragraphs outline some well-proven tactics.

When a power amplifier fails, the symptoms produced are well defined. There may be distorted sound or no sound, fuse blowing or an uncontrollably loud 100 Hz hum which is usually accompanied by smoke and eventual fuse failure. Patience is the first requirement. If you rush over the repair of a discrete device power amplifier you will only end up with a pile of blown transistors.

The design of a quality class B power amplifier quickly becomes more complex as additional circuitry is included to overcome the two classic problems associated with such amplifiers, i.e. crossover distortion and thermal runaway. A typical discrete transistor class B circuit is shown in Fig. 1. It was used in the Thorn 80 series 25 W amplifier and was subsequently modified to produce 45 W by raising the supply rail voltages and fitting higher-rated transistors in positions VT811/VT812.

The first thing to note is that d.c. coupling is used throughout the circuit. As a result a single component failure can have a domino effect. The reason for using so much d.c. coupling is to maintain constant bias current over a wide range of operating temperatures. If this is not achieved the circuit will be prone to thermal runaway and/or crossover distortion.

At the input, VT802/VT805 are connected as a differential amplifier. The signal is fed via C801 to the base of VT802 while VT805's base is connected via


Fig. 1: The Thorn series 80 power amplifier circuit which was used in many of the company's models in the Seventies. It provided a 25 W output and reflects typical design trends with discrete transistor power amplifiers. Note the split supplies $(+22 \mathrm{~V}$ and -22 V ) and the complex current regulation and biasing arrangements. VT802 and VT805 form a differential amplifier at the input, with VT804 and VT806 providing a constant-current source for this stage. VT803 is the driver transistor while VT801 provides drive current limiting. VT807 is a constant-current load for VT803. VT808 (two cross-connected transistors) act as a pair of bias diodes for the output stage, with dual-diode W801 providing output current limiting. The output stage consists of two compound pairs, VT809/VT811 for the positive-going half-cycles of the audio waveform and VT810/VT812 for the negative-going half-cycles.

R810/C804/R811 to the centre point of the output stage, i.e. the junction of resistors R817/R818. The output from this stage, taken from the collector of VT802, is the difference between the two inputs. It controls the output stage bias via the driver transistor VT803. This arrangement is used to maintain the d.c. output at the junction of R817/R818 at 0 V . Because of the d.c. feedback loop you can appreciate that failure of any of the transistors around the differential amplifier input stage could result in excess current through the output transistors, leading to their destruction. Voltage checks in such a circuit under a fault condition simply cause confusion: invariably all the voltages throughout the circuit will be incorrect and will mean very little. The task of testing is often further hampered by the fact that the fuses blow as soon as the amplifier is powered.

When you have an output stage that's dead or blowing the fuses the natural thing to do to start with is to remove the power transistors and test them for being short- or opencircuit or leaky. But experience has taught me that this is not enough. On many an occasion l've found that there have been other leaky transistors farther back in the circuit. These would have resulted in the destruction of a new output pair. Because of this I have on many occasions simply replaced every d.c.-coupled transistor in the circuit, on the principle that if you have to remove each one to test it you might as well fit a replacement. As the majority of the transistors are small-signal devices they add very little to the final repair bill and you will have eliminated the chance of a leaky device not being detected.

In this day and age the only difficulty about trying to replace every transistor is lack of availability. This leads us to the next important point: equivalent transistors.

Use of equivalent transistors is common practice in most service departments. Generally there are no problems. When it comes to servicing power amplifiers however my experience suggests that it is inadvisable simply to look through your equivalents book for a handful of devices which ought to be suitable substitutes for the ones you are replacing. In a circuit such as that shown in Fig. I the biasing is critical and must remain stable over a range of operating temperatures. In many cases the characteristics of so-called equivalent transistors listed in data books are similar but not close enough to satisfy the critical needs of a power amplifier circuit. For example VT808 in Fig. I consists of two transistors which are connected so that they act as a couple of diodes to maintain a specific bias voltage between the bases of VT809/VT810. Replacing them with equivalents could cause a shift in this bias voltage, resulting in distortion or intermittent destruction of the output transistors. In brief, there are no substitutes like the correct, specified devices. Where possible these should be fitted, even if it means placing an order with the manufacturer.

Where the original transistors are no longer available I can only advise care in the selection of equivalents. If there's slight distortion when an equivalent has been fitted, or maybe thermal runaway every few weeks, there's a good chance that the devices you are fitting are simply not suitable.
Where equivalent transistors have had to be used and thermal runaway persistently occurs after a few hours' use, it may be possible to solve the problem by reducing the bias current. Be careful not to introduce crossover distortion if you do this.

On numerous occasions an amplifier that has just undergone a major rebuild has been brought to me because the output transistors continue to fail. The cause of the problem has often turned out to be the fact that one or more of the transistors has been fitted incorrectly. This is sometimes
easy enough to do. Equivalents often have a different encapsulation, and the output PCB is not always easy to get at. I can only emphasise the need for caution when replacing large numbers of transistors. Don't rush, and try not to let anything interrupt you.

At this point it's relevant to mention the output stage bias adjustment, where provided. After any work has been carried out the bias should be checked and adjusted in the


Fig. 2 (left): The mid point voltage should be roughly half the supply voltage. If it's higher, either Tr 1 is passing excessive current, in which case it will run hot, or Tr2 is not conducting, in which case the output stage will be cold. If the mid-point voltage is lower than half the supply voltage, either Tr1 is not conducting (cold output pair) or Tr2 is passing excessive current loutput pair overheating).

Fig. 3 (right): The use of split supplies (e.g. +40 V and -40V) ensures that the d.c. voltage across the loudspeaker is zero and removes the need for an output coupling capacitor (C1 in Fig. 2). Should either output transistor go short-circuit however the loudspeaker will be directly connected across one side of the power supply. The result will be high-power dissipation in the loudspeaker coil.
way described in the manufacturer's service manual assuming that adjustment is possible. Adjustment usually involves connecting an ammeter in the main current path of the output pair of transistors then switching on and adjusting for an idling current of around $10-30 \mathrm{~mA}$ (after allowing about ten minutes for the circuit to warm up).

Another important thing to check when short-circuited output transistors are being replaced is the value of the emitter bias resistors (R817 and R818 in Fig. 1). The value of these resistors is never more than a few ohms but is critical: any slight change. even a fraction of an ohm, can result in thermal runaway in the output pair. Where I have to order parts from the manufacturer I normally include the emitter bias resistors in my order as a matter of course to save any bother at a later stage. These resistors should always be tested carefully and, if you are in any doubt, replaced.

I said earlier that d.c. voltage readings are not very helpful when working on a d.c. coupled amplifier. Although this is true of the actual amplifier circuit, the supply rail voltage(s) should be checked (note that the driver stages may operate from a separate, lower-voltage rail).

Another thing that should be checked at an early stage in your investigations is the output stage mid-point voltage. This will tell you a lot about the nature of the fault. The mid-point voltage is that between the two output transistors (between R817 and R818 in Fig. 1) and chassis. Because the two output transistors conduct equally, the voltage should be approximately half the supply potential. Fig. 2 provides some useful guidelines.

The series 80 circuit (Fig. 1) also illustrates a feature that's common to most modern audio output stages, the use
of dual power supplies ( +22 V and -22 V in this case). Early push-pull transistor output stages relied on a large-value electrolytic capacitor to provide current for the negativegoing half-cycles of the audio signal fed to the loudspeaker. There were two major drawbacks with this. First the capacitor's high reactance at low frequencies produced a fall off in the bass response. Secondly the charging current at switch on produced a 'thump' in the loudspeakers. This was considered to be an annoyance to the listener and didn't do the bass units a lot of good either.

Although more expensive, dual power supplies eliminate these problems. A danger with this type of supply is that when one of the output transistors goes short-circuit the loudspeaker will be connected across one section of the supply, see Fig. 3. Most amplifiers of this type incorporate protection in the form of fuses or thermal cut-outs. Beware of those that don't! I have lost more than one bench test speaker when this occurred. I should add that this problem is not restricted to discrete device output stages: power chips can produce the same fault condition.

## Integrated Circuit Output Stages

Low-power audio output i.c.s have been around for many years, the TBA800 for example. It was not until the mid Seventies however that higher-power devices became readily available. When they did, audio servicing became much simpler.

At present the majority of domestic amplifiers, from cheap 10 W models to high-quality 70 W systems, incorpo-


Fig. 4: Suggested circuit arrangement for the popular TDA2030 single-channel audio output chip. Inpet pins 1 and 2 are connected to an operational amplifier (basically the differential amplifier shown in Fig. 1). The signal is fed to pin 1 while pin 2 is used for feedback. The chip can deliver a maximum of 21 W to a $4 \Omega$ loudspeaker, though the circuit shown here is a 10 W version. The chip is supposed to be short-circuit proof, but in my experience whenever a short occurs across the speaker output (usually because the customer has tampered with the leads) the chip is reduced to a pile of ashes.
Should the i.c. fail in a circuit of this type it's wise to check diodes D1 and D2 for being short-circuit or leaky.
rate stereo power output chips. My own feeling is that the integrated circuit output stage is only marginally more reliable than the discrete device couterpart. But when failure does occur the repair is much simpler and faster.

From the servicing point of view dealing with chips is much the same as dealing with discrete devices. The fault symptoms are the same, i.e. no sound, distorted sound or an uncontrollable, loud 100 Hz hum, sometimes accompanied by fuse blowing. In an extreme case the chip may have a hole in its side where thermal runaway has taken its toll.


Fig. 5: Circuitry within the STK433 stereo power output chip. This type of chip began to replace discrete device circuitry during the late Seventies. Despite integration the circuit configuration remains similar to its discrete forerunners, making it vulnerable to the same types of failure. Such devices are particularly unforgiving should the pins be shorted accidentally whilst carrying out checks. It's also quite common for internal breaks in the substrate to occur. This results in symptoms you would normally expect to be produced by a dry-joint.

When you have to work without a circuit diagram, testing is not difficult with this range of chips. The inputs are generally the two centre or the two outer pins: 'buzzing' the input pins will generally indicate whether or not the chip is operational.

Diagnostic checks are fairly straightforward. For no or distorted sound a signal can be injected directly at the chip's input pin. You can use a signal generator or the DIN output from another piece of audio equipment, but in most cases it's sufficient simply to inject 50 Hz pick-up from your body via a small screwdriver. Voltage checks at the chip's pins will be about as useful as with discrete component circuitry. The only useful checks are those on the supply rail(s) and at the output pin (equivalent to the mid-point voltage with a discrete transistor circuit).

I've come across occasions where defective discrete components have led to failure of a new power i.c. So I recommend that when an i.c. has failed completely, especially with fuse blowing, a careful visual check is carried out on the surrounding resistors and diodes for any signs of burning. In addition I usually carry out a quick in-circuit check on any diodes.

You occasionally get an intermittent sound fault with power chips, giving the impression that there's a dry-joint. In other words the sound may come and go when the equipment is tapped. There may in fact be a dry-joint, the most likely place being at one of the chip's pins, but the fault can also be caused by the chip itself being intermittent.

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 show some representative i.c. power output circuits.

## MOSFETs

One problem with bipolar transistors is the difficulty in designing a device that's capable of handling high currents. Amongst other problems, a bipolar transistor is prone to developing hot spots in its crystal structure when it passes a high current: these hot spots can lead to its destruction. Field effect transistors do not suffer from this, making them
ideal for power applications (other factors relating to power f.e.t.s were covered in my article on Switch-Mode Power Supply Developments, Television February 1992).

Power f.e.t.s are not new to audio output circuit design they have been with us for about twenty years. Because of their high cost however they have generally been confined to the higher quality (and power) end of the hi-fi market. As they are infinitely more reliable than their bipolar counterparts it's rare to have to replace them. When they do fail they tend to go short-circuit rather than open-circuit, resulting in fuse failure.

Should you have a MOSFET output stage amplifier that produces no sound from one channel I would advise against going straight to the output devices. If there are no signs of overheating or fuse blowing, check for the obvious things such as breaks in the PCB or loss of a supply, then investigate the preamplifier and pre-driver stages. Also watch out for muting circuits that may have become active, especially where the equipment is controlled by a microcomputer chip.

## Service Hints

.The following tips apply to all types of solid-state power amplifiers (bipolar, f.e.t. and i.c.).

I've already mentioned that in most instances d.c. voltage readings, apart from supply and mid-point checks, are of little assistance for fault diagnosis. I should in addition emphasise the need for care when measuring voltages in power amplifier circuits. It should go without saying that when carrying out any measurement you should ensure that the meter probe -doesn't short out any other part of the


Fig. 6: A practical STK043 stereo power amplifier circuit. The encapsulation is similar to that of the STK433 (Fig. 5), but this chip uses dual power supplies.

Note the output protection provided by the 2.5AT fuses F1 and F2. Should one of the integrated power output transistors go short-circuit, the relevant loudspeaker will be connected across a 23 V supply (see Fig. 3). Unfortunately, should an $8 \Omega$ loudspeaker be used the d.c. may fail to exceed 2.5 A . Thus the fuse won't blow and the loudspeaker coil may burn out. Thermal cut-outs provide a more effective form of protection.
circuit. With some circuitry you often get away with such accidents when they do (inevitably) occur, but with a power amplifier it's rare to come off scot free. Almost immediately the output devices are likely to go into the thermal runaway condition and you will hear the ominous hum followed soon after by the flashing of fuses. Should this happen you might try to be philosophical and reflect that at least you won't have to carry out all those ohms checks in the output stage since the whole thing now needs to be rebuilt!

Where both output stages (left and right) are defective it's best to tackle them one at a time. Disconnect the power feeds to one channel and work on the other. When this has been repaired I suggest that you then disconnect the power feeds to the working channel before starting work on the other one. I recommend this power supply disconnection because on a few occasions I've had a working channel fail while working on a powered defective channel, presumably because the biasing conditions have been upset as a result of the faulty channel affecting the supply voltage.

One reason for repeated failure of power devices is lack of heatsink compound. Always ensure that there is sufficient compond when you replace a power device. When the device is very old you often find that the compound has dried up and is flaking. In this case clean the compound off the heatsink with methylated spirit then apply new compound liberally. Heatsink compound should not be regarded as an optional extra put on by the manufacturer. The application of compound by the service engineer may well avoid equipment bounce back after a short period.

It's also advisable to check the condition of the insulating washers, spacers etc. when replacing power devices. A mica washer can be cracked when a defective device is removed. I've also known the screws to split the insulating spacers between the device and the heatsink, resulting in a short-circuit or high-resistance path between the two. With an insulated transistor I generally check the resistance between its collector and the heatsink before making any connections to the device. Any resistive leaks will show up at this point.

Be on the lookout for open-circuit safety resistors and circuit protectors, which are being incorporated in increasing numbers to make equipment comply with safety regulations. Though it can be a pain at times, the correct replacements should be fitted. A carbon resistor is no substitute for a safety type, and a roll of 22 s.w.g. wire is not a circuit protector.

## Peripheral Arrangements

As with most modern equipment, the power amplifier is surrounded by other high-tech circuits that can also give trouble.

Most quality amplifiers now employ switch-mode power supplies (these are often referred to as pulse power supplies when used in audio applications). The reasons for this are obvious - greatly improved efficiency, better regulation, smaller and more effective smoothing, and improved amplifier l.f. response because of the elimination of the 100 Hz mains ripple.

The use of switch-mode power supplies affects servicing of course. Their reliability tends to vary from model to model, as with TV sets. When a SMPS fails, the best approach is to treat it in the same way as you would the equivalent section of a TV set.

Another fairly newcomer to the amplifier scene is the optocoupler. When compact disc players and DAT were first introduced the signal had to be coupled from the deck to the amplifier in analogue voltage form. This was in
essence about as silly as having to connect a VCR to a TV set via the aerial system. As with TV/video however it was necessary at the time because of the existing hardware limitations. Just as the scart connector has revolutionised TV sets, so the optocoupler is changing the way in which audio equipment is interconnected.

Basically the digital-to-analogue converters are now housed within the amplifier and all the inputs, from the CD or DAT deck or any other digital signal source, are optically coupled in digital form, thus removing the possibility of pick-up via the leads.

If failure of an optocoupler is suspected - it can occur an oscilloscope is probably the best diagnostic tool. A clean data stream should be displayed at the output from the optocoupler. If not, or the display is mushy, there's clearly a fault in the optical link - this of course assumes that the signal source is performing correctly.

No sound output problems are not always the result of amplifier circuit failure. Complex mute circuits are incorporated in modern audio equipment, designed to cut out objectionable sounds that occur at power up, power down and on function change. These circuits are often controlled by a microcomputer chip which for various reasons may perma-
nently activate the sound mute. Bear this possibility in mind if you can't obtain any output from an audio system.

## Field Output Stage Comparison

It's worth mentioning that many of the fault location techniques suggested here are also applicable to field output stages: after all a class A or B field output circuit can be considered as an audio output circuit with additional feedback for linearity correction. A classic case was the old Indesit T24EGB 24 in . monochrome receiver which had two subpanels that each housed a TBA800 chip and peripheral components with identical values. One was the audio output stage the other the field output stage. They were interchangeable, as the circuit differences required were accommodated on the main PCB.

## Acknowledgements

My thanks to Hamlets Audio and TV Service of Bredbury, Stockport for giving me access to service information and to Bill Wilcock of Sharp Electronics UK Ltd. for assistance in the preparation of this article.

# LNB Modification for the Uniden UST8008 

Brian William Ewan

The modification described in this article enables the Uniden UST8008 satellite receiver to be used with a stan-dard- or bullet-type LNB.

To carry out the modification you will need a Phillips screwdriver (a fine point is preferable), a pair of sidecutters, a pair of long-nose pliers, an instrument driver (or fine-bladed screwdriver) and a small quantity of solder. The components required are as follows: a 7812 regulator, a 20 mm 200 mA anti-surge fuse, a $1 \Omega 1 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor and a $68 \Omega 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor. Also three lenghts of wire $(3 \mathrm{~cm}, 26 \mathrm{~cm}$ and 43 cm ). Fig. I shows the circuitry involved.

## Procedure

With the unit in front of you take off the top of the case after removing four screws (two on the left-hand side and two on the right). Then find the tuner/i.f. unit which is mounted between the two central chassis supports, towards the rear of the case (see Fig. 2). The LNB connection is made to the tuner through the rear of the case.

I have encountered two different types of tuner in these receivers. First there's a narrow Sharp type with the identification number BSF A75 G04 (F 9H 31). It's located slightly left of centre and the connections are made at the side via a ten-pin plug which is fitted to the socket marked


Fig. 1: Added circuitry required.

J101 on the main board. Secondly there's a wide type with the identification number BSF 7CC 6YG (F 9F 29). This is located dead centre. The connections are made at the rear of this tuner, via a seven-pin plug to socket J113 on the main board.

Next remove the tuner. Note that all work carried out inside the receiver must be done with the mains supply disconnected. Remove the nut that secures the LNB connector and tuner/i.f. unit at the rear of the case, the two Phillips screws that secure the tuner/i.f. unit's top plate to the central chassis supports and the plug that connects the tuner/i.f. unit to the main board (socket J101 or J113 depending on tuner). Slide the tuner back until the LNB connector is clear of the case, then lift it out. The next step depends on the tuner type.

With the narrow type, view the side and find the pin nearest to the LNB connector. Follow the print path back about 2 cm then, using the fine-bladed screwdriver, scratch away the green surface and the actual copper print so that the connection between the pin and the wire attached to the plug that goes to the main board is broken.

With the wide type, view the rear (side farthest from the LNB connector) and find the left-most pin. Follow the print path back $2-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ then, using the fine-bladed screwdriver, scratch away the green surface and the actual copper print so that the connection between the pin and the wire attached to the plug that goes to the main board is broken.

With both types of tuner connect the 26 cm length of wire to the pin identified above. Replace the tuner/i.f. unit and secure it with the two Phillips screws on the top plate and the LNB nut at the rear of the case. Reconnect the plug to socket J101 or J113.

Now add the extra components required. Don't handle

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them whilst soldering - they get very hot. Solder one end of the short 3 cm length of wire to one end of the fuse ( Fl ) and one end of the $1 \Omega \mathrm{IW}$ resistor $(\mathrm{R} 1)$ to the other end of the fuse. Solder the 43 cm length of wire to the free end of R1. Cut the surplus parts of the resistor's leads as short as possible.
Solder the 3 cm length of wire from FI to the leg marked ' + ' on D403 (it's on the main board). Form F1 and R1 into an L shape (see Fig. 2) at their junction. Feed the 43 cm length of wire through the hole in the top left-hand chassis support then across to the right-hand side. Ensure that R1 and F1 float free of other components in the power supply.

Relocate panel PF 130 AA which is near the LNB polarisation switching terminals (two screw terminals at


Fig. 2: Physical layout, showing the implementation of the modification.
rear right of the case). To do this, remove the screw at the top right-hand side of the outer chassis then slide the panel back - take care not to dislodge the wires that connect it to the main board. Secure the subpanel by means of a screw through a new hole at the same level but farther towards the front of the receiver.

Solder the $68 \Omega$ resistor R 2 between the internal legs of the LNB switching terminals.

Mount the 7812 regulator midway along the right-hand central support as shown in Fig. 2, with a mica washer and an isolating ring for the screw so that the metal part of the regulator is isolated from the chassis. Use a 4BA nut. The chassis will act as a heatsink.

Solder the remaining, 26 cm length of wire to the side of R2 that's connected to the positive LNB switching terminal. Solder the other end to the regulator's centre pin. Solder the lead from the tuner to the regulator's output pin (nearest the rear of the receiver) and the lead from R1 to its input pin (nearest the front of the receiver).

Replace the receiver's top and refit its securing screws.

## Testing and Setting Up

Connect a Marconi LNB and the mains power supply. With the dish correctly aligned, select an Astra channel. Press the polarisation button inside the control flap twice. A change in picture quality, e.g. total disappearance of the picture, will indicate that polarisation switching has occurred. Press the button again. Return of normal reception will indicate that polarisation switch back has taken place.

Set up the receiver for all available Astra channels.

# Long-distance Television 

Roger Bunney

A high-pressure system centred over Western Europe during mid-October produced excellent tropospheric reception, with signals literally pouring in on the 13/14th. The tropospheric enhancement disrupted many terrestrial TV services, also v.h.f. communications for emergency services. I was particularly pleased to receive a new test pattern, RTBF's 16:9 version, on ch. E3 and also in Band III and at u.h.f.
Denmark was well received here at Romsey on chs. E7 and 8. Numerous German, French and Benelux stations were received during the opening, which began to tail off on the 15th. For those in the north and east reception from Scandinavia was predominant. Earlier in the month, as the high-pressure system moved in, the usual Spanish signals were received in the south west, also RTE (Ireland) in Band III.

Otherwise there was enhanced MS (meteor scatter) reception and some minor Sporadic E openings occurred. The more prominent SpE reception is listed below:

| 6/10/94 | TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $7 / 10994$ | DR (Denmark) E3. |
| 8/10/94 | RAI (Italy) IA. |
| 10/10/94 | TVE E2, 3. |
| 17/10/94 | RAI I, B, TVE E2, 3, 4. |
| 24/10/94 | RAI I, B; TVE E2, 3, 4. |
| $25 / 10 / 94$ | NRK (Norway) E2, 3, 4. |
| $26 / 10 / 94$ | NRK E2. |
| $27 / 10 / 94$ | DR E3. |
| $28 / 10 / 94$ | DR E3. |
| $29 / 10 / 94$ | TVE E2, 3. |
| 30/10/94 | ARD (Germany) E2; +PTT (Switzerland) E2; |
|  | RAI IA, B; TVE E2, 3, 4. |

My thanks to David Oliver (Birmingham), David Glenday (Bridgend), Peter Schubert (Rainham), Roger Fussell (Torpoint) and Garry Smith (Derby) for sending in reception reports.

The Irish Radio Transmitters Society publishes a monthly newsletter that contains social, short-wave reception and satellite news, Gaelic items and general information for radio amateurs and enthusiasts in Ireland. Aidan Murphy (EI5HW)
edits the satellite TV section. For more information contact Dave Moore, EI4BZ, 12 Castle Avenue, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork (021883555).

## Aircraft Flutter

David Glenday now lives near Bridgend on the West Scottish coast, with a main west-bound air corridor en route for North America overhead. When an aircraft is at $10-20^{\circ}$ above the SE horizon he receives fluttery u.h.f. signals from the Black Hill transmitter, the effect lasting for about ten seconds. The same effect has produced signals in the London area from as far as the nearer Continental stations. It was covered in great depth in a November/December 1966 RSGB bulletin entitled A Little Flutter on VHF. by P.W. Sollom. The effect starts with rapid fluttering, then gradually slows to produce a steady signal, the flutter finally increasing as the signal fades away. I would be pleased to receive any other reports of such reception.

## Satellite Sightings

It's been a busy few weeks in space. Events in the Middle East produced numerous news feeds in the telecom band via Eutelsat II F3 at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Unusually, JCS (Jerusalem Capital Studios) used the FSS band at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on October 20 th - check at 10.98 GHz H for JCS if news is expected from Israel. Various elections during October also produced news feeds. I caught an election relay from the Newsforce SNG truck in Mozambique via an EBU leased transponder on Eutelsat II F4 at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, a pleasing DX catch. Newsforce uplinks from Africa in Band C, using digital compression: the signal is then retransmitted across Europe for network acquisition in conventional analogue form (usually with sound in syncs). The elections in Germany on the 16th produced numerous regional hook-ups that were carried by Eutelsat II F4 and Kopernikus (DFS) - unfortunately the Kopernikus $1-3$ birds at $33.5,28.5$ and $23.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ are hidden behind trees at my location. Whereas DFS-3 at $23 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is used heavily for TV programme downlinks the other two satellites are underused and tend to be fired up only for OBs and news coverage.

The volley of shots fired at the White House produced heavy coverage on the Reuters-leased east-bound feeds via Intelsat K at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. It's worth checking transponders between $11.465-11.682 \mathrm{GHz}$ on this satellite. Readers have occasionally seen Canal Hollywood test programming at around 12.698 GHz V . These are all on spot beams directed at Europe, with generally high signal levels.

A couple of readers have commented on the appearance of the French music channel MCM via Eutelsat II Fl at


Left: The RTBF 16:9 test pattern, received at Romsey during the October tropospheric opening. The identification at the top is RTBF-1, at the bottom 16/9 PALplus. Centre: A French news feed caption from the TF1 Moscow bureau,
received by John Locker. Right: An unidentified caption seen via Gorizont at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, $11.525 G H z$. received by John Locker. Right: An unidentified caption seen via Gorizont at $11^{\circ} \mathrm{W}, 11.525 \mathrm{GHz}$.
$13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ on 11.617 GHz V , a channel often used by BT. This daytime reception has used clear PAL.

Bandula Gunasekera in Sri Lanka reports that numerous Band C news feeds are present via Intelsat 505 at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, including NHK Tokyo, NHK Paris and WTN London at 3.975 GHz , NTSC. Asia Television Network (ATN) is testing a 24 -hour entertainment channel via an unknown satellite at $142 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The Ekran ch. E54 transponder now carries NAM TV, a Tamil based channel.

That old favourite on Intelsat $601\left(27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}\right)$ EBU New York ( 11.475 GHz V) moved suddenly for a day or so to the 11.017 GHz Atlantic Express transponder then disappeared! The general feeling is that the EBU is still on this satellite but using digital compression and thus, in effect, invisible. Alternatively it could have moved to Band C.

We mentioned DRS Trading (telephone 0932355 527) last month as a source of surplus and second-hand manually tuned satellite receivers and other satellite receiving equipment. Apparently Alba/Bush and Best receivers have been available for as little as $£ 10$ while the company has been known to sell 1.8 m dishes for $£ 55$. Other items are available at knock-down prices.

## News Items

UK: The BBC is to launch a DAB service in the London area in September 1995, operating in the $217.5-230 \mathrm{MHz}$ band. It is hoped that by 1998 the service will have been extended to cover 60 per cent of the population.

LAN (local area networking), which is common in office and industrial complexes, is changing to wireless technology. Typical WLAN coverage has been 180 m but the MASE company has just introduced transmitting equipment that can increase the coverage to 2 km . Frequency is not known and more information is being sought.
Ireland: Tony Jones (Bangor) reports that the projected Gaelic-language TV channel Telefis na Gaeilge is unlikely to be on air until 1996 at the earliest. It will operate for three hours a day initially, at u.h.f. The four proposed TnG stations that are likely to be best received in Wales and the North West are Kippure ch. E59, Three Rocks ch. E55, Cairn Hill ch. E50 and Clermont Carn ch. E68.
Australia: Robert Copeman reports that community TV has started in Melbourne, from Mount Dandenong on ch. E31. A similar channel is planned for Sydney. The community licences extend only till 1997, when a government review is to assess the TV situation in Australia and the future use of channel allocations.

## Satellite TV

Sky pirate blocker cards are being sold at pubs, clubs and even via mail order flyers. One flyer I have received offered to reactivate switched-off Sky smart cards and block any switch-off instructions sent by Sky. Sky has been very active recently with Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) in attempts to switch off pirate cards. These have been successful to an extent - even switching off officially authorised cards in the latest campaigns! The company is seeking to prosecute sellers/distributors and their customers in the courts. Canal Plus and CineCinemas have also started up ECMs recently to kill off the pirate D2MAC cards that are widely available. Meanwhile RTL is running encrypted periods via Telecom 2 b at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ $(12.732 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{V})$ and from November 7th Tele Monte Carlo $(12 \cdot 648 \mathrm{GHz} \mathrm{V})$ will also hit the encryption button.

The French news channel LCI on Telecom 2a at $8^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$


11 Kent Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2EH Tel: 0202738232 Fax: 0202716951
should stay in the clear until January 1995 when a digitally compressed service that includes LCI is due to open on Telecom Ic at $3^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

David Thorpe reports that the Russian Express-1 satellite now at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is to move to $14^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ to replace the ageing and inclined Gorizont. The new satellite will have ten Band C and two Ku band transponders - check at 11.525 and 11.675 GHz .

Intelsat 804 , due up in mid- 1996 at $21.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, will be devoted to communications needs across Africa. It will have both Band C and Ku band transponders. India is to launch a dedicated world satellite service, Doordershan World Service, using Eutelsat and PanAmSat facilities.

## Record ATV Reception

In the early afternoon of July 11 th in Southern California ATV enthusiast Mike Henkosi (KC6CCC) received 435 MHz ( 70 cm ) TV sugnals from Paul Leib (KH6HME) in Hawaii, a distance of 2,518 miles. This appears to be a new World ATV DX record which was apparently achieved through careful attention to weather conditions. For several years Paul had believed that tropospheric ducting would enable pictures to be sent to mainland USA. His transmitter was sited atop the Moana Loa Volcano and ran at 10 W . Another South Californian ATVer Gordon West, received the signals at a distance of 2,508 miles. Given appropriate conditions even lowpower signals can be trop ducted over vast distances, both via tropospheric and ionospheric propagation. The recent tropospheric opening in Europe demonstrated this

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when several of the new Polsat relay transmitters were received in the Netherlands.

## New Aerial Range

There has been little change in domestic TV aerials in recent years. Now the Danish company Triax has come up with a new full-wave (X) director u.h.f. range which features a curved (parabolic) reflector design. It replaces the well respected Unix 24/44/92 series. The new Models Unix 32, Unix 52 and Unix 100 are available in group A, B and $C D / W$ versions. Gain is similar to the earlier models though the 100 betters the 92 by 0.5 dBd at the top end of


The Triax Unix 52 high-grain u.h.f. aerial array. Note the parabolic reflector design.
the spectrum and has a slightly improved front-back performance. Peak gain of the Unix 100 centre trombone supported aerial is 17 dBd , with a front/back ratio of 27 dB . The full range of new Triax u.h.f. aerials should be in stock at main distributors, including Aerial Techniques, by the time that this magazine is on sale.

## A DX

## Reception Aid

Ivor Nathan

I recently purchased from Display Electronics a modestly priced unit which I have since used to receive various channels that couldn't previously be resolved, including foreign stations when the atmospheric conditions have been favourable. It's advertised as the Telebox and comes in three versions, ST, STL and MB. All have a built-in power supply, being mains powered. The version I obtained was the MB, which is a multi-band version. Although the unit is described as a TV sound and vision tuner that can be used to convert a computer colour monitor into a quality colour receiver, it can also be used for receiving long-distance TV signals, being a slightly modified version of a Rediffusion-built frequency translator.

The units supplied are unused and in
immaculate condition. They were originally intended for use with Rediffusion cable services, especially in conjunction with the Rediffusion Mk. 1 and Mk 3 series colour receivers and all monochrome cable receivers. Two Rediffusion leaflets (installation and operating instructions) accompany them, also Display Electronics' own Telebox User Guide leaflet. The ST is the standard version for composite video output $(15,625 \mathrm{~Hz})$ to a computer colour monitor or VCR, the STL is the same with an integral loudspeaker while the MB is as the ST but with multi-band capability including the hyperband (see below).

The unit resembles a modern VCR and has eight push-buttons on the tuner control unit. They are above a hinged flap which, when lowered, reveals eight tuning knobs (when closed the flap activates an a.f.c. switch). The first tuning knob is labelled ' $c$ ', being originally intended for the selection of cable services. The others are labelled 1-7. Band coverage is as follows: low v.h.f. $48.25-112.25 \mathrm{MHz}$; high v.h.f. $119.25-$ 294.25 MHz ; hyperband $303.25-$ $423 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$; u.h.f. $431 \cdot 25-855 \cdot 25 \mathrm{MHz}$ (chs. E21 to E69).

Each tuning knob has band selection: push the knob inwards to engage a threeposition band switch (hyperband is
selected by switching to high v.h.f. then activating a toggle switch at the rear of the unit - the toggle switch has no effect on the other band settings). Tuning adjustments can be carried out by applying a small screwdriver to the hollow centre of each knob.

As I don't have a computer monitor I connected the translator's video and audio outputs (phono sockets at rear) to a VCR's inputs, with the VCR connected to a TV set in the usual way. The appropriate aerial has to be connected to the unit's $75 \Omega$ coaxial input socket. A wideband aerial array covering approximately $48-855 \mathrm{MHz}$ could be used or the outputs from individual aerials can be switch selected - either method avoids the wear and tear that occurs with constant plugging and unplugging at the input.

Under favourable conditions I've received low v.h.f. band signals from TVE (Spain) here at Southgate, North London, using a home-made horizontal indoor dipole cut to resonate at about 50 MHz . The signals remained steady for half-hour periods during several consecutive days.

The Rediffusion frequency translator is extremely useful for the television hobbyist. It's available from Display Electronics, 32 Biggin Way, Upper Norwood, London SE19 3XF (telephone 081679 4414, fax 081679 1927).

# Confessions of a TLO 


#### Abstract

This article is dedicated to that increasingly rare breed in the consumer electronics industry, that rather special employee known as the technical liaison officer - TLO for short. This fine breed of men - I've never come across a female in the role - were long part of the industry's vanguard. Some might see them as a kind of storm trooper, but they were probably more akin to members of a suicide squad. This was especially the case when the TLO had to step into a commercial breach between the manufacturer and dealer and take the flak.


## Liaison Work

An example of this was the dubious honour of having to rubbish those nasty rumours that would circulate in the retail trade from time to time about a fundamental change in a manufacturer's policy - and continue to do so right up to the last minute before the change became a fact! Then there was the challenge of having to try to interpret to the dealer the technical untruths (poetic licence?) that the sales representative had told in order to clinch a sale.

There was also the privilege of facing Mrs McGinty, her four foot from the ground to shoulder Irish wolfhound and her three and a half times nuclear family allowance when they were all desperately in need of a visual fix from the TV. Oh yes and her unemployed husband, attired in a torn vest and with 'love' and 'hate' motifs tattooed on huge 19 in . biceps as they rested on the arms of the easy chair opposite the dead TV. One glimpse was enough for the experienced TLO to be able to interpret clearly the man's body language. He's had no racing results for days and his mood is oscillating between a strong desire to kill someone and recollection that his next-door neighbour is a policeman.

And why is the ever smiling TLO in this delightful atmosphere so laced with excitement? Simply to advise the valued customer that the fault is a "very intermittent and rare one" so that the set will have to be returned to the manufacturer's main service department in London for the third time for investigation.

## Flexibility

What are the special characteristics of the TLO, those which lead him into situations that any normal, sensible person would do anything to avoid?

The TLO is very, very flexible in all things - with the exception of expenses of course. He can thus be all things to all men. Some TLOs are so good at this chameleon state that they have to sleep with their Filofax to hand so that they can check, first thing in the morning, who they are and where from, things most people take for granted. This daily initialising is essential, in the same way that i.c.s require reset pulses.

## Hope

Then there's hope, which is the very warp and woof of the TLO, as essential as Castrol GTX to a Morgan.

Each morning, after that piece of science fiction writing called the itinerary, the TLO has to set out his stall. And each
day starts with hope. Hope that the company has finally paid the last three garage bills, as the car is to go in for a short service and it could be a long day if it's impounded yet again.

Hope that the number of dealers who promised to turn up for the training session will actually do so to avoid the embarrassment of once again having to spend all day with three trays of chicken drumsticks, four of mixed sandwiches, two of assorted canapes, two of sausage rolls, three bowls of crisps and nuts, two of pizza pieces, two of cheese and pineapple, not to mention the sausages laced through with sticks and the obligatory Black Forest gateau. All this with barely enough present to have a four-hand at whist.

Hope also to get an answer to at least the first twenty of the hundred or so outstanding questions about policy, engineering design problems, dealer service queries etc. that the Service Director has promised, and promised, to come back on. Even to be able to speak to someone at Head Office in a position to listen, let alone give an answer, is a manifestation of hope being rewarded. Just anyone who isn't at the eternal 'meeting'. It may be a little known fact but it's true that Vodaphone, after extensive research, set its call charges on the basis that the person called is likely to be at a meeting.

Hope also that the spare part ordered for the next to be visited dealer will have gone through the processing and arrived, and that the company's Accounts Department will finally, after six months, have sorted out its invoice error so that we can avoid the monthly ritual of the dealer's service account being closed.

And perhaps just a touch of hope that today a greasyspoon lay-by caravan that sells bacon rolls will take Visa and supply a 'good' receipt.

Yes, hope always starts afresh every morning with the belief that today will not turn out to be as yesterday. But it usually does!

## A Special Gift

Then there's that special gift for trouble-shooting, a misnomer if ever there was one. In all too many cases the only trouble that needs shooting is the lovely sales-ordersigning, keep-you-in-a-job dealer.
"I've tried everything. It must be a design fault."
"O.K. Have you got the service manual and can we go through the circuit together?"

The dealer dives into a dark corner of the tiny underground workshop and rummages loudly through various half-eaten scrolls while muttering all the while that he never receives regular mailing; of service literature.
"How about a Sony STV5001 diagram. Will that do?" he asks moodily. "The power supply looks the same and the fault is definitely in the power supply."

This lack of the relevant technical information adds credence to the claim that "it must be a design fault".

The trouble-shooting, sonic-screwdriver-carrying, answer-to-all-your-problems TLO has several options in a situation like this. He can tell the dealer to get "*\$@*\&\%\$£d", he can arrange for a manual to be sent which on average will delay the next visit by some months during which time this particular dealer will hopefully have gone bust, he can offer to have the particular unit
uplifted for service in the almost certain knowledge that it will be damaged in transit and have to be replaced, or he can exit again into the heavy rain and trudge off back to his car, which he had to park several blocks away, to get a service manual.

## A Difficult Decision

A number of factors have to be weighed in arriving at a decision to this conundrum. And this leads us to one of the most frustrating aspects of the TLO's life. The tension lies in having to decide whether to do what's logical or what's expedient. It would be nice to tell the dealer exactly what one thought of him, and emotionally satisfying to see the dealer's face on having been told the truth. But you have to be diplomatic and consider the economic consequences of such an act. You don't want to upset your sales colleagues, and then there's the job and the car and - well, expediency wins. With a flash of discernment, prompted by the vision of mortgage foreclosure and a for-sale sign outside his house, your TLO will go off for the service manual and get wet.

On returning to the fray, in the bowels of the shop, the smirking dealer may offer the TLO a compensatory cup of coffee. Some excuse, such as the fact that his hepatitis A inoculation is up for renewal, has to be dreamt up to refuse the offer. With the correct service information however the damp TLO can proceed to guide the dealer gently through the inner secrets of the product.

The TLO is now in his element and can soar like an eagle to the heights. His service manual is a sort of secret book full of powerful signs and symbols with a deeper meaning that only the TLO can decipher for the open-mouthed, wide-eyed dealer. All this mystique is shattered when the TLO asks his student for the storage scope, which is essential for the next step.

There's a deathly hush before the dealer hands over his pride and joy: a Taylor meter with a bent pointer that gives a 20 per cent error in either direction and a movement that intermittently and randomly sticks. Hasn't he got anything else? Well, there's the calibrated neon screwdriver. .

But the TLO is a committed person. Once he's made the decision he must follow through to the bitter end - though option one is beginning to push its way to the fore.

## Imagination

Another basic characteristic of the TLO, one that helps in a situation like this, is imagination. The company he works for won't supply test equipment either, and all he has is his aged AVO. What now?

Fortunately a recent new stock delivery to the dealer has had the usual accident, with one receiver suffering transit damage. Similar receiver, similar chassis. Change over the chassis and serial numbers, dust off and clean up the faulty one, insert it into the new broken cabinet and return it for credit. Easy when you know how.

It's important to understand that adopting this course does not mean that the TLO has been defeated. Oh no! The move enhances the TLO's image in the dealer's eyes, especially when he explains that only he has the power to do such a thing. Only he has the secret knowledge of the all-important chassis codings.

## Training

Another aspect of the TLO's life that makes heavy demands on his personality is training - organising and
delivering technical information to the trade.
The challenge begins when a venue that will meet the Company's needs is being sought. It must have good parking, be geographically central, have state-of-the-art audio-visual equipment, boardroom seating for twenty trainees and a good training atmosphere. A three-course buffet with soft drinks must be provided, plus tea/coffee,
 account must be acceptable. A marquee on the top level of a city-centre multi-story car park, using candle-powered projectors and open-fire cooking, is unacceptable - they'd want payment up front, which of course is out of the question. In any case, have you ever tried driving pegs into concrete?!

Once venues have been sorted out the question of what is to be the subject matter of the seminars comes up for discussion. The brinkmanship involved in the preparation of the material makes the 'just-in-time' technique sound positively medieval.

Engineering Division has this new design. But only a limited, mainly hand-built production run has so far taken place. As these few units are currently with Marketing and Advertising they are not available. By the way the cabinets are only mock-ups and don't represent the final presentation. TLO training is out of the question at this time, because of the pressure on $R \& D$, but some early design notes are available. It's true that they are not complete or even accurate, that up-dating notes are not available, and it's a pity the information is not in usable order. But then TLOs are experienced operators, used to 'playing it by ear', aren't they? Service manuals? Impossible! Handouts? Are you kidding? Visual aids? Who do you think we are, CNN? Oh well, such is life.

Venues booked and subject selected, now comes the really tricky bit - successfully delivering the training. The 'wish I had never started this training session' TLO has a number of problems to contend with. First there's the 'horse to water' factor. Some engineers come along for the wheeze, the food, the drink, the freebies and little else. Then there's the 'pick and mix' factor. The TLO picks the dealers, on the basis of their turnover, and they in turn send their engineers to the mix of trainees. This mix can be a real challenge.

There are the greying, been there, seen that, done this, pipe smoking engineers who think in terms of electron flow and/or conventional current flow through valves, condensers and body-tip-spot resistors. To them a switchmode power supply is really no different from a vibrator. When the lecture subject matter gets around to microprocessors their eyes swivel upwards to display that disturbing white that all lecturers know indicates temporary brain death.

Interleaved with these more senior engineers there are the bright young sparks who nod so enthusiastically and have an insatiable appetite for information which they absorb at a frightening rate. Their obvious keenness is both an encouragement and a threat to the TLO. Sure the TLO is there to teach, but who wants to contend with a smart Alec, especially after lunch when the usual itinerary would involve a two-hour sleep in the car in some quiet lay-by?

But teaching and the TLO go together like Haggis and mashed turnip (what?!). He revels in this atmosphere. It's the fix his ego needs. As he swings his pointer about and struts around centre-stage he's the master of the situation. On entering a training session every TLO can instinctively pick out the potential trouble-makers who will try his patience.

There's a Wild West flavour to this scenario. Some
young buck will want to be the one to pick off the experienced 'master' and so claim some sort of glory. The secret of successful lecturing, known well to the TLO, is threefold. First identify and belittle those who pose a threat to the proceedings of the day. Secondly keep one paragraph ahead of this enemy. And finally there's the TLO's reassuring authority - after all he knows and they don't. The smart Alecs don't have a chance. If things do get a bit tricky the experienced TLO can create a diversion, showing his maturity by opening up such subjects as the terminal decline of the industry, the number of unemployed service engineers around, the pointlessness of apprenticeships and, strictly in
confidence, the over the horizon chassis design that will be unrepairable. Thoughts such as these will sharply focus the young mind and defuse any trying situation.

## In Conclusion

There are many other things that we've not time to linger on here. Trade Shows, special investigations, entertaining dealers, having fun with Hams and so on. Let me finish with the fact that the TLO, if nothing else, is a survivor. This article salutes him - and, on reflection, sympathises with the service engineers and dealers who have to put up with him!

# Launch of Astra 1D 

Astra 1D, the fourth in the Astra satellite family, was launched at 00.37 GMT on November 1st from the Arianespace centre at Kourou, French Guiana. It will be the first Astra satellite to transmit digital TV channels. I was fortunate to witness the launch and find out what's in store for European satellite TV viewers.

First a little background. SES (Societe Europeene de Satellites) owns the Astra craft. It's a private company, based in Luxembourg, earning its income by renting satellite transponders to broadcasters such as BSkyB. The first Astra satellite, 1A, was launched in December 1988. 1B followed in March 1991 and IC in May 1993. There will eventually be six satellites co-positioned at $19 \cdot 2^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ so that their signals can be received using a single, fixed dish.

## Reception from Astra 1D

Astra 1D operates in the $10.7-10.95 \mathrm{GHz}$, the $10.95-$ 11.7 GHz (FSS) and the $11.7-12.1 \mathrm{GHz}$ (low BSS) bands. This increased bandwidth means that owners of existing Astra equipment will need to upgrade their equipment for reception from the ID satellite: a receiver with an i.f. bandwidth of $950-2,050 \mathrm{MHz}$ is required and, probably, an LNB with a local oscillator that operates at 9.75 GHz . In addition to providing extra channels, 1D will be used as a back-up for 1 B and 1 C , enabling the Astra family to offer up to 64 analogue TV channels and numerous radio services. SES claims that over 54 million homes in Europe can receive services from Astra via dish, cable or shared dish systems.

## Launch Details

The launch rocket used, an Ariane 4, weighs 470) tonnes and can launch payloads of up to 4,270 tonnes. Next year sees the arrival of Ariane 5 on the scene: this will have double boosters and be able to launch payloads that are double the mass of those carried by Ariane 4. It will also be more reliable: Arianespace predicts a launch failure rate of one in ten years of operation.

The Kourou Space Centre is $5^{\circ}$ north of the equator, giving clients a choice of trajectory - due north into a synchronous orbit or due east into a geostationary transfer orbit.

Astra 1D is a Hughes HS601 type spacecraft with a liftoff mass of $2,924 \mathrm{~kg}$. It can generate $3 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~kW}$ of electricity and offers 66 Ku band channels via 18 transponders. Estimated life is 13 years, which is longer than that of many satellites of similar type because it uses a system called perigee
velocity augmentation (PVA). This uses extra satellite propellant to enable the on-board motors to reduce the normal perigee (farthest distance from earth) from $35,975 \mathrm{~km}$ to $31,053 \mathrm{~km}$.

The press were two miles from the launch, the conditions being ideal with clear skies. It was a spectacular affair and we were able to track the rocket for several minutes. Within twenty minutes of the launch Astra ID was in orbit. This is always a time for celebration for Arianespace, since responsibility is then handed cver to the satellite's owner, in this case SES.

Astra 1D will be tesied for a couple of months and be ready for operation in January.

## Digital TV

Celso Azevedo, SES's technical director, refers to Astra ID as "a stepping stone to digital TV". With the use of digital compression, between four and eighteen channels can be transmitted by a single transponder (the number depends on the picture quality required - it can range from HDTV to VHS, ten being reckoned to be the optimum number).

SES is offering free digital testing facilities to hardware developers and programme makers and has no immediate plans to charge extra for digital operation, even though users will get more channels per transponder. In the long term however SES is likely to charge by bit-stream capacity rather than the number of transponders rented. Companies likely to be testing digital compression systems include NTL, Thomson and Scientific Atlanta.

The good news for viewers is that, because the European Digital Video Broadcasting consortium has agreed on the use of the MPEG-2 standard, it won't be necessary to have lots of different add-on boxes for digital TV. There is still some work to be done on deciding upon a common conditional access system however. It seems that digital decoders will be able to use two systems, Simulcrypt and Multicrypt.

Celso Azeveda says that digital broadcasting could start in January. But the hardware has to be available. NTL and Pace are jointly developing a digital receiver that's expected to be released in December at about $£ 350$. The first broadcaster to opt for digital TV is Canal Plus, which has booked four transponders on Astra 1E (to be launched in early 1995) and two on 1F (for launch in 1996). It won't be long before others follow this lead. But even the 500 new channels that Astra will be able to offer will not, Celso Azevedo feels, be enough to satisfy the demand. SES is already thinking about putting satellites in other orbital positions.

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0750606266


# Review: The Grundig GRD250 Satellite Receiver 

A range of satellite receiver-decoders manufactured at the company's Llantrisant factory in South Wales has been introduced by Grundig Satellite Communications Ltd. Models include the GRDI50 and the GRD250, which come in three different cabinet colours. I have had an early one for review.

The two main selling points of these receivers are ease of use and a low f.m. threshold tuner. The former should be easy for the customer to appreciate: the latter should become apparent with use it means better pictures under adverse weather conditions.

## Features

The GRD150 and GRD250 have similar specifications, the main difference being the fact that the 150 has 150 programme memories while the 250 has 250. The latter also has a second LNB i.f. input and an external decoder loop. All versions have a stylish, curved-front case with a pull-down flap that covers the VideoCrypt card slot and the local controls. Only four push-buttons are provided: power on/standby; authorise (for the forthcoming Sky pay-per-view services); programme up and programme down. There's a three-digit green display adjacent to the flap.

The 250 's rear panel has scart connectors for TV, VCR and an external decoder. There are also a pair of phono sockets for the audio output and a receptacle for the detachable mains lead. Grundig is at last using an $F$ connector for the i.f. input rather than the TV aerial type connector previously used. However TV aerial type connectors are provided for the r.f. loop through. A small preset potentiometer allows the modulator to be adjusted between channels 32 and 42 .

The static f.m. threshold is 6 dB or less. The Astra 1D ready i.f. input bandwidth is $950-2,050 \mathrm{MHz}$, with tone switching and thirteen audio subcarrier modes including $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ and J 17 deemphasis. Instead of true Panda noise reduction a Grundig state-of-the-art noise reduction system is incorporated.

The remote control unit marks a significant change, particularly in Grundig designs, with clear, well-spaced keys and an ergonomic layout for the main functions. While the numeric and programme up/down keys are arranged
as a conventional keypad, the menu and function keys are arranged in sloping rows. This makes 'one-thumb' operation very easy. With so many other satellite receivers offering similar features at attractive prices a full-sized, ergonomically laid out remote control unit could well be a feature that clinches a sale.

All functions are selected by menus, with full on-screen displays. The receiver comes pretuned, with all the Astra transponders in order, for example programme 001 is RTL2 while programme 064 is RTL5. Although logical, this 'all-channel' mode is not convenient in normal use. So a second 'Sky multi plus' mode is provided. This recalls the twenty most popular channels for UK viewers. A third 'favourite" mode is available, holding the ten most popular channels.

## Inside

To remove the top cover you simply release three torx screws at the rear edge. This reveals a large base panel with a smaller top-mounted decoder panel for the VideoCrypt circuitry. Being an early model my sample also had a sub-panel that housed a ROM-less microcontroller chip and external EPROM. Later production models will instead have a mask-programmed microcontroller on the main panel.

The main components are as follows: an STV0020 satellite receiver chip; an NE555N oscillator; an SDA2586-5 nonvolatile RAM (one in the 150 , two in the 250); an IP3842N chopper chip; a 74 HC 4052 logic chip; an LM317T voltage regulator; an SFH 506 -38 IR receiver; a Salcomp i.f. unit; and an SDA20562 microcontroller chip (the subpanel used instead in early versions has an SDA30562 microcontroller, an M27C256B EPROM and a 74LS373BI latch). The VideoCrypt system uses a Thomson chip set and a Siemens card verifier processor. An SFH415 chip is used in the remote control unit.

While many of the components are conventionally mounted on top of the main panel some, including the STV0020 chip, are surface mounted on the underside. One of the first things you notice when the top cover is removed is the amount of empty space: because of the high level of integration and the bottom-mounted receiver chip what's
visible is mainly jumper wires. The wide component spacing should make servicing easier and prevent thermal problems - my receiver was very cool in operation.

## Performance

Operation was easy. In the Sky multichannel mode only one key depression is required to bring the unit out of standby on your favourite channel. To change the parameters is not quite as easy but once set they need not be touched again. For example to adjust the tuning you press the menu key to call up the user menu then select the tuning option, after which the programme updown keys adjust the tuning. The left and right keys step up and down through the options. Press the menu key again to exit.

Picture quality is excellent, with all the UK channels free of sparklies. Even reception of UK Gold, which can be problematic in this area, was clean. The only channel to show any sparklies was the German Pro 7, but they were much less obvious than with an older Astra receiver.

A factor 1 consider to be important is low 'line tilt'. This is a change in the d.c. bias along each video line, between the start and the end points. It's not nomally noticed, but when a line is cut and rotated, as it is with VideoCrypt systems, the gentle tilt becomes a step. When this happens on every line and each has a different cut point, the result is smeary, horizontal flickering. It was frequently seen with early Astra receivers that had a separate VideoCrypt decader but, thanks to improved receiver design and integrated decoders, has now been largely eliminated. In this respect the Grundig receiver performs very well.

## In Conclusion

The GRD250's performance is good and its large, friendly remote control unit makes it easy to use. Its large case is reminiscent of a VCR, but this would be a plus point if you want to stack it under the TV set with other AV products. The performance and features of these receivers should ensure their success despite the fact that they are being offered in the most competitive section of the satellite TV market.

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## Sartellife PSU <br> Repair/Refurb kits

Experience in one of the largest repair centres has shown that all repairs to Power supply units require special treatment with not only the obviously faulty parts being replaced but a number of others also changed to ensure a satisfactory repair. Experience shows that up to $50 \%$ of all power supply repairs 'bounce' unless the correct procedure and the correct precautionary changes to certain components are made.

At last 4 repair kits are available to cover the majority of all Amstrad and Pace receivers each with a simple to understand instruction sheet to guide you through the correct way of repairing and refurbishing satellite receiver power supply units.

|  | MANUFACTURERS | machine No. |  | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SATKIT1 <br> SATKIT2 | Pace | PRD800 | PRD900 | $£ 6.95$ |
|  | PACE | SS900\% | SS9200 | $£ 6.95$ |
|  |  | SS9010 | SS9210 |  |
|  |  | SS9020 | SS9220 |  |
| SATKIT3 | Amstrad | SRD510 | SRD520 | ¢6.95 |
| SATKIT4 | amstrad | SRD500 |  | 86.95 |



## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

ALL SATELLITE RECEIVERS purchased before MAY 1994
It is almost certain that if you purchased your satelite receiver before May 1994 you will be unable to receive all the projected channels when they become available on ASTRA ID neither will you be able to receive the lower two channels on ASTRA 1C The lower two channels on ASTRA 1D ar Filmnet Movies ( $\mathrm{H}-10.921$ ) and RTL-5 (V - 10.934). These are broadcasting now. If you wish to receive these two channels now and the projected possible 16 channels on ASTRA 1D when it is launched later this year, you will need to purchase extra equipment. The SUPER 'D'CONVERTOR is a clever, low cost frequency convertor which can be purchased now. Millions of satellite receivers will need converting in Europe so it is good advice to buy now while stocks are readily available

## Can I receive <br> ASTRA 10 <br> (1)

Method 1

1) Furchase an enhanced satellite receiver with tuning range of $950-2050 \mathrm{MHz}$
2) Purchase an LNB with a conversion frequency of 9.75 GHz
3) Book an engineer to install the equipment

Method 2 TOTAL COST AROUND 2200

1) Purchase a SUPER 'D'convertor
2) Install the SUPER 'D'convertor - All by yourself

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What is a SUPER ' $D$ 'convertor?
The super ' $D$ 'convertor is a small box ( $110 \mathrm{~mm} \times 60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) which is inserted into the down lead from the satellite dish at the rear of the receiver (no power supply is required) A suitable connecting lead is supplied together with end user simple instruct ons. At the flick of a switch or in most cases touch on the remote control, channels on ASTRA 1D can be tuned in when available. The bottom 2 channels on ASTRA 1C which up to now you may not have been able to tune in, will be immediately available

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Send $£ 31.95$ to include Post $\&$ Handling

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# TV Fault Finding 

## Grundig CUC70 Chassis

This set displayed a blank raster with flyback lines. Checks on the RGB module showed that the supplies were o.k. and that a video signal was going in, but the sandcastle pulse was misshapen: it looked more like a high-rise block of flats than a sandcastle! A scope check in the deflection module showed that the amplitude of the line flyback pulses was low at 20 V instead of 80 V . C514 ( 150 pF ) was open-circuit.
P.B.

## Philips GR1-AX

For weak sound check the disc ceramic capacitors around the sound i.f. chip. The main suspect is C2033 (22nF). P.B.

## Lite-On CM1414EN Colour Monitor

When this monitor was switched on you could hear the e.h.t. rustle up then fade away. No display appeared. I checked the supply to the line output stage and found that it was high at 140 V . Obviously the X-ray protection circuit was in operation. When resistor checks were carried out in the power supply we discovered that R821 ( $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was open-circuit. After replacing it the monitor worked and the e.h.t. could be set to 25 kV in accordance with the instructions on the label inside the back cover.

A circuit diagram would have been useful: does anyone know of a source of monitor circuit diagrams?
P.B.

## Philips CTX-E Chassis

For no sound or vision with a screaming noise coming from the line output transformer (the BU508 line output transistor will go short-circuit if the set is left on for more than a few seconds) try replacing C2351 ( $4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). It's in the chopper transistor's base drive circuit.
P.B.

## Matsui 1436X

This set refused to come on. A look in the power supply showed that R651 and R653 both had burn marks on them. When I replaced them, and also IC650, the set still refused to work though there were no burn ups. Cold checks showed that C655 was short-circuit and R652 open-circuit. Replacing these items restored normal operation.
T.L.

## Sony KVM14U

The customer who brought this set in said that the picture had been very poor then the set had started to smoke. When the back was removed R852 and D852 in the tube's first anode supply were seen to be burnt out. Replacements brought back a perfect picture.
T.L.

## Matsui 1091

This 10 in . portable blew fuses every three-four hours for no apparent reason. A check on the current consumption

Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, Terry Lamoon, Denis Foley, Eugene Trundle, Andrew J. Finn, David Belmont, John C. Priest, Mike Leach and Chris Watton

showed that it was not particularly high. When I replaced the third fuse I noticed that the holder was slightly loose. I retensioned it, fitted a new fuse and the set then worked happily. It appears that the loose holder generated just enough heat to melt the fuse connections - it was so gentle you couldn't see that the fuse had gone.
T.L.

## GoldStar CIT2190F

There was no sound but a good picture. As I could get hum from the audio output chip I ruled this item out and changed the TDA120T sound demodulator chip. Still no sound. I then did what I should have done to start with and got the circuit out. Voltage checks didn't reveal much so I looked for a muting circuit and found that pin 7 of IC401 produced a muting output. When I desoldered this pin and switched on there was full sound. A new chip in the IC401 position put matters right.
T.L.

## Matsui 1436X

A smeary picture appeared when this set was switched on. As I took the back off the fault started to come and go, so I started a tapping session. This led me to a dry-joint around R513 on the c.r.t. base panel. After soldering all the connections around the base the set was just fine. Another quickie.
T.L.

## Ferguson 59G2 (TX100 Chassis)

No power with only the red standby light showing said the note with this set. It's always worth tapping these sets as they tend to suffer from poor connections. This one was no exception, the set reacting to my taps around the line output transformer. On inspection I found that a couple of the transformer's pins were severely dry-jointed. The set worked perfectly when these had been cleaned and resoldered.
T.L.

## Sony KV2562

This set worked perfectly for twenty minutes. Then the colour started to flicker and finally disappeared. I reached for the magical freezer and squirted it in the appropriate area, eventually getting a reaction from IC301. On replacing this the set had been cured of its ailments. Wonderful stuff, freezer.
T.L.

## Philips CP90 Chassis

The complaint with this set was that it went off intermittently. I put it on test and after ten minutes it did exactly as reported. A visual check on the PCB showed that there was a perfect dry-joint at pin 9 of the line output transformer. After resoldering all the pins I gave the set a soak test for a couple of days then declared it cured.
T.L.

## Sony KV2096 (XE4 Chassis)

The symptom was ragged verticals across the middle of the screen. It was present when the set was cold, disappearing after ten minutes. The cure was to resolder the heatsink on the field output chip - it acts as a link between earth lands.
D.F.

## Sony KV2096 (XE4 Chassis)

There was intermittent loss of the picture (a blank raster, with an on-screen display of the volume control still visible). The cure was to discard IC003's holder on the teletext decoder panel and solder the chip (type SAA5240A) directly to the PCB.
D.F.

## Bang and Olufsen MX1500

Very intermittently, at intervals that varied from a few minutes to many days or weeks, this set would suddenly start off up the band, searching and seeking through the v.h.f. and u.h.f. channels, then just as suddenly stop and behave itself. The cause of the fault was eventually traced to leakage in the momentary-contact start-up switch associated with, and mouted alongside, the mains on/off switch. E.T.

## Fidelity ZX1410/ZX1411 etc Chassis

If the power supply in one of these sets doesn't seem to be running, check first whether the BY299 h.t. rectifier D21 is short-circuit. It's mounted between the back cover and the chopper transformer and will shut down the power supply quicker than the eye can see. Fortunately it does no other damage.
A.J.F.

## Finlux 3000 Chassis

If the picture is shifted to the right to the extent that the line scanning starts in the middle of the screen, check Rz19 in the line output stage. Its value is $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ but you will find it opencircuit. It forms part of the pulse feedback system. A.J.F.

## Matsui 2180TT/Saisho FST212T

When one of these sets came in we found that R512 ( $0.47 \Omega$ ) and R518 (1 $\Omega$ ) in the power supply were open-circuit. On replacing them the STR58041 chopper chip IC501 and the $5 \cdot 6 \Omega$ surge limiter R502 promptly died. After putting this right there was a raster full of snow with no channel number showing. There was no tuning voltage supply because the L5631 30V regulator IC104 was faulty. Replacing this finally got the set working.
A.J.F.

## Panasonic TX24A1 (Alpha 2W Chassis)

This set came in with field collapse. We soon discovered that the TDA2579A timebase generator chip IC501 was not producing any field drive output. A new TDA2579A chip appeared to put that right, but two weeks later the set was back again with the same fault. This time C403 ( $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) which is connected to pin 2 (field feedback) of IC501 was found to be leaky. We've had no further trouble since this item was replaced.
A.J.F.

## NEI 1451

If one of these sets comes in with the BU508 chopper transistor Q800 short-circuit, before fitting a replacement and
switching on check R809. You'll find that this $270 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor is open-circuit.

## Philips KT30 Chassis

When this set had warmed up the top two inches of the picture would be lost - on the left-hand side there was a three inch loss. Swing the chassis out and the fault disappeared. Swing it back and the fault returned. Panel swapping was tried but did no good. We eventually noticed that adjusting the convergence potentiometer on the scan coils made the fault worse and that no convergence correction took place. A scrap set was raided for a set of AT1260/10 scan coils for the A56-540X tube. Thus cured the fault completely.
A.J.F.

## Ferguson TX85 Chassis

The power supply was running but there was no line drive and no display. A check on the two voltage regulators on the small board to the left of the chassis revealed some fine dryjoints.
A.J.F.

## Tatung/Decca 190 Chassis

When the complaint with one of these sets is 'no go' and the mains fuse is o.k., check the two $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ start-up resistors R802 and R803. They tend to go open-circuit. A.J.F.

## Hitachi C2558TN

The fault report said that there was no sound and the picture goes white. A check showed that the voltage on the 12 V line was low at 9.5 V . Regulator IC952 was responsible. D.B.

## Matsui 2580

This set sometimes falled to come out of standby. Diode D118 was going open-circuit intermittently.
D.B.

## Logic 4298 (Ferguson TX100 Chassis)

Random channel changing and going to standby was cured by resoldering L20 in the power supply. It had become dryjointed.
D.B.

## Sanyo CBP2572 (ED1 Chassis)

This set had a strange EW fault. Scope checks showed that only some information was coming out of the digital signal processor unit. The DPU2553/75 chip was responsible. D.B.

## Panasonic TX28W2 (Alpha 3 Chassis)

Very intermittently there would be complete loss of picture and sound. Dry-joints around the prescaler chip inside the tuner were the cause, a good solder up putting an end to the trouble - proved by a lengthy soak test.
D.B.

## GoldStar CT2190/Matsui 2090

There was no line drive because D401 was open-circuit. Replace it with a IN4007 diode.
D.B.

## Toshiba 2927DB

The original fault with this set was no sound. By the time it arrived on my beach it was also tripping. A check on the h.t.
voltage revealed that it was very high. The cause of this was the optocoupler IC826. We cured the sound problem by replacing the headphone socket.
D.B.

## Hitachi CPT2508 (G7P Mk II Chassis)

This set came in dead. Replacing the TDA4601 chopper control chip and the usual high-value resistors (R931 and R932) failed to produce a cure. We then found that the chopper transistor Q901 has a 1 N4148 diode (D904) connected between its base and emitter. It had gone shortcircuit, a replacement restoring the set to life.
D.B.

## Panasonic TX24A1 (Alpha 2W Chassis)

The power supply squealed and little else happened. You usually find that the line output transistor is leaky and its fusible feed resistor open-circuit, the basic cause of all this being dry-joints at the pins of the line driver transformer. All four pins should be resoldered, otherwise the set will bounce. This is becoming a common fault.
D.B.

## Mitsubishi M Chassis (CT21M1BM etc)

A fairly common fault with this chassis is a 'popping' or 'motorboating' noise from the loudspeaker when the set is in standby, with no problem when the set is on. The cause of the noise is the fact that the 20 V supply is not being switched off when the power supply is in the standby mode.

In this chassis the main (and only) power supply runs in a burst mode during standby. On receipt of a low from pin 10 of the microcontroller chip IC701 via pin 2 of connector PB Q951 (JC501), the power switch 2, turns off. Its collector voltage rises, turning off Q950 (2SA950), the power switch 1, Q952 (2SA950), the power switch 3, and the 12 V regulator IC953. This removes the main $5 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}$ and 20 V supplies, leaving only the standby 5 V supply for the microcontroller chip, the -30 V supply for the EAROM IC702 and the 115 V supply for the line output stage.

Loss of the 12 V supply turns off the jungle chip IC501, with the result that there's no drive to the line output stage. Without drive Q551/Q552 switch off, removing the load from the 115 V supply. The voltage tries to rise, but this rise is monitored by the chain R950/VR951/R951 and fed back via Q953 (the error amplifier) and the optocoupler PC951 to the chopper control chip IC901. This then goes into the burst mode, producing a chopper drive at about 100 Hz . As the line output stage is inoperative there's no drain on the 115 V supply.

Faults around Q951, Q952 and connector PB can result in the 20 V supply not being turned off. As a result the audio output chip IC361 remains powered in the standby mode. The popping sound is heard because the 20 V supply is being pulsed at 100 Hz . Dry-joints around Q951, Q952, R954, R974 and R985 can be responsible, but the most common culprit is Q951. If in any doubt about it - a faulty transistor can read o.k. out of circuit - fit a replacement. My usual treatment now is to replace Q951 (JC501-Q, part no. 260P543050) and Q952 (2SA950-Y, part no. 260P255040) and do a blanket resolder in the area.
J.C.P.

## Salora 24L57

Loss of sound was the problem with this set. The audio output stage was o.k., as the speaker was being driven. I decided to check the ceramic filters to make sure that the set wasn't a stranger from abroad. No problems here: the filters
were originals and British! The cause of the fault was found almost immediately, which makes a change these days: CB133 (22nF) was open-circuit. It's connected between pin 15 of the TDA4505 chip ICB 101 and one leg of the 6 MHz ceramic filter.
M.L.

## Hitachi C2558TN

There was excessive width and no EW correction. Voltage readings around the TEA2031A raster correction chip IC651 suggested that it was faulty. First we checked for dryjoints, but the soldered connections were all o.k. So a new chip was fitted. Unfortunately this made no difference. When further checks were carried out around the line output stage we found that D705 (BYW96D) was short-circuit and C714 ( 27 nF ) was burnt. Both items were replaced, but the fault was still present. I had the idea to replace the chip again, after which the set performed perfectly. This suggests that the capacitor and diode were knocking out the chip one to watch out for!
M.L.

## Matsui 1420

This set came in dead and we found that the SR2M overvoltage protection diode D508 was short-circuit. Checks in the power supply failed to reveal any defects and when a replacement SR2M had been fitted the set ran for days. Then the diode again went short-circuit. The power supply was not of the STR type but had a transistor on a sub-panel. This was blameless however. The cause of the problem was an intermittent line driver transformer. When the line drive ceased the h.t. rose and D508 failed.
C.W.

## Hitachi CPT1556 (Salora L Chassis)

No luminance isn't a common problem these days. But in this set it was caused by the same old fault, an open-circuit luminance delay line. As the delay line is a small can I didn't take off one winding to repair it as I might have done twenty years ago!
C.W.

## Philips K40 Chassis

The LED display went off after a few minutes. If the channel was changed however, either using the remote control unit or the buttons on the set, the display would return for a few minutes. After a lot of messing about with the display itself I resoldered the pins of the memory module on the search tuning panel. This provided a complete cure.
C.W.

## Matsui 2190

This set was dead though the power supply was working. Checks in the line output stage showed that there was 140 V at the collector of the line output transistor, but there was no line drive at its base. So we moved back to the line driver stage where the 24 V supply was missing. It comes from the emitter of TR803 in the power supply. This transistor acts as a stabiliser, in conjunction with a ZPY24 zener diode (D804) in its base circuit. D804 was short-circuit and TR803 open-circuit. We used a TIP41C to replace the transistor.
C.W.

## Solavox 20 S09 (ITT CVC1175 Chassis)

The line sync was twitchy - sometimes sync would be lost completely. We found that flexing the h.f. module affected
the fault. Resoldering the unit's case/frame to the PCB, and where the screens cross the tuner section within the module, cured the trouble.
C.W.

## Sony KV2060

At switch on the power supply could be heard and the channel indicator light came on. But within two seconds the set went dead, with a slight whisp of smoke from the horizontal shift control. After checking the power supply with a bulb as a dummy load, and testing many components in the shift and pincushion correction circuits, we decided to replace the line output transformer. This put an end to the trouble.
C.W.

## Matsui 2580

This set was brought in because it was 'dead'. The standby light was on however, and a check on the 150 V h.t. rail produced a reading of 78 V . After about thirty seconds the h.t. voltage rose rapidly to 175 V or so. When the handset's on button was held down the 24 V supply came up and the h.t. voltage squegged between about 70 V and 100 V , still with no picture. I disconnected the scan coils and tested the power supply with a light bulb as the load. Still the h.t. wobbled, so it was time for component tests in the power supply. A check on the capacitors soon brought me to C808 $(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 63 \mathrm{~V})$ which was open-circuit. A replacement restored the set to life.
C.W.

## Luxor A2 Chassis

This set was dead. We disconnected the supply to the line output stage and ran the power supply with a lamp as the load. This proved that it was o.k. The line output transistor was then found to be faulty, and the tripler short-circuit. The basic cause of all this was the fact that the $6.8 \mathrm{nF}, 2 \mathrm{kV}$ flyback tuning capacitor CH 05 was open-circuit.
C.W.

## Matsui 2580

The picture would sometimes break up on a channel change, as if the a.f.c. was locking out. Also line sync would occasionally be lost on channel change when the set had been on for a long time - once the picture had locked it would run perfectly, provided the channel wasn't changed. Fortunately we had another of these sets in at the time, so I tried swapping over the plug-in chips. This proved that the MDA2062 memory chip IC1503 was faulty.
C.W.

## Amstrad CTV1401

There were bands of interference across the screen. The interference was also being radiated to other sets in the workshop, and was more severe on some channels than on others. We suspected the tuner, but this was not the cause. Eventually we found that the mains switch was responsible: a.c. voltage readings at each side of the switch showed that 9 V less came out than went in.
C.W.

## Ferguson TX10 Chassis (PC1560 Version)

This set came in with a blown field output chip. We replaced it and put the set on soak test. After a short time the sound started to bang and the set then started to trip. Checks in the power supply revealed that the value of R813 $(121 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ drifted as the set warmed up. Replacing this resistor cured all the faults.
C.W.


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# A Purity Problem 

Les Austin

In a letter in the July issue Michael Dranfield mentioned a purity problem with the Samsung Model Cl5012Z. An official modification suggested the addition of a second degaussing posistor in parallel with the original one, fitting it on the underside of the chassis. Michael Dranfield asked whether he would have been labelled a cowboy had he done such a thing. He must bear in mind the important answer to the question "when is a bodge not a bodge?" Answer, "when the manufacturer does it".

About a year ago a nearly new Tatung set, still under guarantee, developed a burn-up and hole in its PCB. We returned it to Telford. When it came back we found that a piece of PCB about two inches square had been cut out and an identical piece, connected by wire links, had been fitted in its place. In accordance with our test this was obviously not a bodge. But we don't think that we could have got away with the same thing with impunity. And anyway how do you order the corner of a PCB from the manufacturer?

But back to the Samsung purity problem. Simply switching off at the mains occasionally to activate the degaussing action, as suggested by Mike, instead of switching in and out of standby all the time would probably not have restored the purity. Samsung had a problem. The usual symptom was a purity loss which generally showed up as a yellow patch at the side of the screen, in the lower half.

Samsung's first suggested cure was the additional posistor mentioned by Mike. The original posistor was type A180N, which has a cold resistance of $18 \Omega$. The instruction said fit another identical posistor in parallel on the underside of the PCB. A subsequent bulletin suggested replacing the original A180N posistor with a type 2D100M, which has a cold resistance of $10 \Omega$. The idea of either of these modifications was to create a stronger degaussing field. They undeniably did this, but frequently failed to provide a cure.

We had a large number of these sets, which were 'manufacturer's returns' and were thus probably the worst examples. Many had already had a second posistor added, unsuccessfully. On receipt of the second bulletin (we never received the original one) we ordered and fitted 2D100M posistors, again to no avail. At this point we realised that there was a definite problem. I carried out a number of tests on one particularly bad set: these are described below.

## Tests

The set was positioned so that it faced towards the south and was switched on. It was then manually degaussed. After this the set, while still switched on, was rotated to face east. Purity was lost, but was restored when the set was again manually degaussed. The set was next switched off, the degaussing plug was disconnected, the set was turned to face south, switched on again then manually degaussed. This time when the set was rotated to face east no purity errors occurred. The set was switched off again, the degaussing plug was refitted, the set was turned to face south and was again manually degaussed. This time there were severe purity errors when the set was switched on. These tests were all repeated later. The results were similar but never quite the same.

Comparisons were carried out with previous sets that didn't suffer from the problem. We found certain differ-
ences. The good sets had tubes with the familiar blue Samsung identification sticker. The others had a red label that bore the type number (51GGB91X). There was no manufacturer's name or country of origin. In the earlier sets there were two degaussing coils, one above and the other below the tube neck, in a fairly common arrangement. The later, troublesome sets had a single longer coil that was folded into a non-symmetrical figure-of-eight shape: the larger part ran around the top of the tube and down under the tube neck, the smaller loop being entirely beneath the tube neck.

It was instructive to draw out the field produced by these two coil arrangements. With the two separate windings the field around the horizontal section through the middle of the tube will be weaker because of the interaction (interference) between the coils. With the figure-of-eight arrangement however the horizontal section about a third of the way from the bottom of the tube will have a double-strength field because of reinforcement.

## Different Degaussing Circuits

The next step was to consider the degaussing circuit. We reviewed the methods used in the past. The usual arrangement twenty five years ago consisted of a posistor, a VDR and the coils, all in series, with a bleed resistor in parallel with the VDR and the coils. The resistor was included to keep the posistor hot, while the VDR reduced the current in the coils when the steady state was reached. A high ratio of initial to final current was thus obtained. The ubiquitous three-legged, blue double posistor came into use in about 1972. It again provided a high current ratio. We have now moved on again and this Samsung and many other current production sets use a two-legged posistor such as the Al80N and 2 D 100 M . Can a single, two-legged series posistor achieve satisfactory results, or is it a more complex device?

## Investigation

I took home to my workshop one each of the degaussing coils and one each of the posistors. With my analogue storage scope, a current probe and an amplifier to process the signal I obtained the information shown in Table 1. To give some idea of the current decay time, the time the current

Table 1: Test results obtained.

| Coil | Posistor | Initial <br> Current | Final <br> Current |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Double type | A180N | $3.5 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{p-p}$ | 12 mA p -p |
| Fig.-of-8 | A180N | 5 A p-p | $15 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{p-p}$ |
| Fig.-of-8 | 2D100M | 7.5A p-p | $24 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{p-p}$ |

took to fall to 0.2 A p-p was $0.2,0.8$ and 0.8 seconds respectively.

The shape of the current waveform at the rapidly reached steady-state condition was interesting. Instead of a simple 50 Hz sinewave the positive part was displaced upwards and
the negative part downwards: hysteresis was clearly present in both directions, with the current overshooting from zero each way. This suggested to me that the device provides a VDF action as well as being a posistor. This probably explains how it achieves what it does.

As the table shows, the 2 D 100 M with a figure-of eight coil passes twice the final current passed by an A180N posistor with the original double coil. Comparing the fields however there will be four times the magnitude with the modified circuits than with the earlier trouble-free sets.

## Solution

We developed the following scheme to deal with the problem sets. It was successful with the very bad test set and most of the others. Jusi a few sets were improved but were never completely satisfactory.

Ensure that an Al80N posistor is fitted. Place the set on the table, in the centre of a clear area with no nearby metalwork, facing east. Switch on then manually degauss. Carry out a full purity and convergence adjustment, paying particular attention to ensuring that the scan coils are left in the position that's in the middle of the axial range over which a
completely pure raster can be obtained on the screen. A surprising amount of adjustment was required in some cases, suggesting that insufficient care had been taken during ntanufacture.

## Conclusions

When we reflected on the problem with these sets we came to be conclusion that there was a manufacturing fault with the tubes. It seemed probable that the cause could have been 10 do with the hardness of the shadowmask steel: it may have been slightly too soft.

If you think of audio tape recording, you may have an a.c. bias of say 80 V p-p with audio modulation of say just IV p-p. When the tape is played back there's no sign of the bias: only the audio bit remains.

Our explanation is that the residual current in the degaussing coils, reinforced by the figure-of-eight shape, provided a magnetic bias to carry any external field, either from the earth's own field or from any other nearby source. Since there are other TV sets about with similar coil layouts and the same posistor, it seems that the tube itself must have been the underlying cause of the problem.

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# Test Report: WP6.0 for Windows 

David Botto


#### Abstract

A personal computer complete with a high-tech wordprocessing program is fast becoming indispensable in the modern service department. WordPerfect Corporation's new WP6.0 for Windows is probably the world's most powerful wordprocessing program. It's also a comprehensive information handler.


## Installing WP6.0

A PC with a mouse and a 386 (or higher) microprocessor chip is essential to run the program. You must also have the Microsoft Windows 3.1 program installed. A minimum 4Mbytes of RAM is required in the PC: WordPerfect recommends 8Mbytes - with only 4 Mbytes the program runs irritatingly slowly. With 8Mbytes or more the program runs at speed.

The program files are contained in twelve 1.44 Mbyte high-density 3.5 in . discs. Installing the program is easy: load the first disc into your A drive and follow the on-screen instructions. Be sure that you purchase the latest, WordPerfect 6.0a, version. For a full installation 27Mbytes of hard disc space is required. A minimum installation - suitable for a lap-top PC with limited hard-disc space - occupies 8 Mbytes. You then lose many of WP6.0's best features however.

WordPerfect 6.0 comes with five easy-to-read instruction manuals. There's a Getting Started book and a Learning WordPerfect book. The hefty 986 -page Reference volume is just that: you use it to look things up. A comprehensive Drawing Program book helps you to master the program's powerful drawing features.

Nicely laid out four-colour keystrips list the purpose of each function key. Considering the program's power however I think it would be a good idea to supply complete keyboard overlays instead.

There's a choice of three predefined keyboard setups: WPDOS compatible, WPWIN 6.0 and Equation editor. When you select the keyboard editor function a picture of the keyboard appears on the screen. This enables you to create and edit your own keyboard setup, assigning functions and features to any key you choose to use.

## Menus

Pull-down menus and QuickMenus make it easy to find and use program features. When you highlight these programs, using a mouse pointer, a Help Prompt that describes the item appears at the top of the screen. An alternative (short-cut) keystroke method that a skilled, high-speed touch typist might prefer to use is also sometimes shown. You can 'customise' the pull-down menus to get quick access to the features you use most often.

## Button Bar

The button bar gives instant access to any feature. To 'push' a button you place the mouse pointer over the button bar icon and click once: the button 'pushes in' and the pictures feature is activated. You can place the buttons in any position on the screen you want, and can create your own button bars - as many as you like - and display up to three rows of buttons. Any Windows program or file can be placed on a button bar for fast access and selected from within WordPerfect. WP 6.0 comes with an impressive range of button bars - all you're ever likely to need. The button bars can be displayed with icons (little pictures), text or both.

Click the right mouse button on a button bar and a QuickMenu of other button bars appears on the screen. A practical feature is the document information button bar. 'Push' it and a table that lists the number of words, average length or words, number of sentences, paragraphs, pages, average sentence length and longest sentence length in your document appears.

## The Power Bar

The Power Bar contains icons that give fast access to common format-
ting tasks such as paper size, margins, line spacing, paragraph spacing, headings and footers. You can adapt the Power Bar, choosing from eighty one selections. When the mouse pointer is placed over a Power Bar icon an explanatory help message appears at the top of the screen.

## Ruler Bar

The Ruler Bar sets and moves tabs and margins quickly. It makes paragraph adjustments, positions columns and moves columns and margins in tables. The scroll bars move you quickly to any desired point in a document.

Once you've set up a document you probably won't want bars on the screen cluttering up the text. The hide bar command removes all the bars, leaving you with a full screen on which to write and edit your text. Press the escape key and the bars reappear.

## Templates

Templates save the engineer hours of time, providing a fast, easy way to create professional-looking documents. WordPerfect 6.0 comes with ExpressDocs, a set of more than forty five pre-defined templates. These include fax forms, memos, nicely headed letters, newsletters, balance sheets, inventories, expense reports, quarterly cash flow, cost estimate forms, invoices, credit applications, packing lists, income statements, sign templates, certificates of achievement, weekly planner sheets and a whole lot more.

Select the calendar template, specify the month and the year and you can create and print out a calendar for the month. You can edit any of these templates or create your own to suit the service department and the sales side of the business. An
easy-to-understand ExpressDocs manual shows you how.

## Watermark Feature

The Watermark feature gives your documents a definite 'one-up' look. It adds a faint background drawing, clip art image, headline size text or your company logo to the printed document.

## QuickMenus

Click the right mouse button and a QuickMenu appears at the mouse pointer position. It enables you to select letter styles and size, spell check and centre text. Move the mouse pointer to your document's left margin, click it, and a menu appears enabling you to select text, change margin size or add comments to the document.

## Preview

The Preview Windows feature shows you how changes to columns, margins, line spacing etc. will look before you make them. A whole library of ready-written macros comes with WordPerfect, automating a variety of tasks.

## QuickFinder

A PC installed in a busy workshop will quickly accumulate a stack of internal document files. The QuickFinder feature locates them instantly, eliminating those time-wasting searches for urgently needed information.

## QuickCorrect

The QuickCorrect feature corrects mistyped or misspelt words as you type. If you type 'adn' for example it's automatically replaced by 'and' when you press the space bar or type a comma, full-stop or semicolon. QuickCorrect can expand abbreviations automatically.

## QuickSelect

This feature gives you flexibility to select text precisely by choosing whole words, sentences and even paragraphs.

## Drawing

WordPerfect Draw includes all the 'tools' required to create profes-sional-looking graphics, charts and
diagrams, both two- and three-dimensional. You can insert pictures into the text. The Draw guide manual shows you how.

## Other Features

Built-in spreadsheet facilities enable you to use the program to keep your accounts. Nearly a hundred built-in formulae and automatic calculation facilities are included in this feature. There's a simplified mail merge program for those who send out mail shots to raise new business: it enables you to personalise each letter with the customer's name and address and any other personal details.

## Thesaurus and Spell Check

An excellent thesaurus enables you to check for alternative words (synonyms) to use or for words that have the opposite meaning (antonyms). The Speller function checks for misspelt words and locates typing errors. When a WordPerfect foreign language program module is added a thesaurus and speller in that language is automatically available.

## Grammatik 5

WordPerfect 6.0 comes with Grammatik 5. This proofreads your documents for grammar, style and spelling mistakes. You can alter the level of formality and create your own writing style. It has one fault however. When checking subjectverb relationships it says that some plural words are singular and some singular words plural. This is a shame, since Grammatik 5 is the best grammar checker I've tried. Grammatik 6, which may have been released by the time that this is read, should overcome the problem.

## Fax Facilities

To fax documents with WordPerfect 6.0 a fax driver program that runs under Windows and a modem must be installed. Received faxes can be stored on a floppy disc and viewed on the PC's monitor later. This is useful when a fax consists of pages of unwanted advertising that would otherwise use reams of your expensive fax paper.

## Sound Facilities

The impressive sound facility
enables you to enhance a document with sound effects and music. A microphone can be used to add spoken messages to a document. You can thus create multimedia documents for presentations, educational purposes or product tutorials. A plugin sound panel has to be fitted to the PC's motherboard. A little picture of a loudspeaker appears in the margin where sound, music or speech is stored in a document. Click on it with your mouse and you'll hear the sound.

## Printing

The finest program in the world is useless if it won't operate your printer. To match a printer to WordPerfect 6.0 you select the correct printer-driver program. This enables several hundred printers to be used. If yours isn't listed, phone WordPerfect for help.

## Mastering the Program

You may think that with all these features WordPerfect 6.0 is difficult to learn. It isn't. WordPerfect Coaches are built into the program. These help you by means of step-bystep instructions: it's rather like having a personal instructor sitting by your side and prompting you as you work. A built-in tutorial program and the helpful Learning WordPerfect manual guide you gently through the program's various features. As you do this you'll discover more about WordPerfect 6.0.

## In Conclusion

WordPerfect 6.0 for Windows is an exciting new wordprocessor program that's packed with highly advanced features. Once you have used it I don't think you'll want to return to a less comprehensive program. At $\mathfrak{£ 3 2 9}$ plus VAT for a single copy it costs no more than many less powerful wordprocessor programs. Upgrades from WP5.I for Windows cost $£ 89$ plus VAT.

My thanks to Vivienne Wilson and Caroline Gage of WordPerfect UK who have been most helpful in providing the Demo program and information for this article.

## Availability

The program can be obtained from WordPerfect UK, Weybridge Business Park, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 2UL. Telephone 0932850500.

# Buying Second-hand Stock 

## David Chaplin

Renting out and/or selling secondhand TV sets and VCRs can be more profitable than dealing in new goods. The financial outlay is less, and the percentage profit usually higher. This assumes of course that the goods can be made serviceable without undue additional expense. The following guidance will help to ensure that the goods you buy are at minimum cost and without major defects.

## Prices

The prices at the various wholesale warehouses can vary quite a lot. It's worth looking around all the outlets in your locality in order to obtain best value for money.

Sets often arrive at the warehouse nowadays without handsets. Most wholesalers stock new, compatible ones. The last two warehouses I visited both stocked Philex remote control units. One charged $£ 8.50$ each for them, the other $£ 5$.

More of these traders will accept payment by cheque or credit card nowadays. But beware: one place I visited recently accepted either at no extra cost while another charged $£ 3$ for a cheque and four per cent on top of the bill for payment by credit card.

## Buying TV Sets

TV sets can be bought as workers, non-workers for repair or spares, or off-the-pile sold untested. Personally I like to buy working sets, and test them on sight before parting with the readies. Incidentally these sets come with no guarantee and you'll get no refund for any reason. 'Working' means that a set will switch on, tune in a programme and display a picture with sound. It's left to you to find any defects, missing parts or damage.

Try to find out when deliveries are made to the warehouse. If possible be there when they arrive. This way you'll have the pick of the load (minus any that get spirited off to the back room) instead of only those no one else wants.

Most ex-rental sets are sold off these days because they are faulty in some way, not simply because they are past a certain age. The trick is to find out why the set has been sold. If
a set has no other obvious faults the reason for sale is usually a low-emission tube. Some tubes retain good emission but the focusing becomes poor. This loss of sharpness cannot be corrected by adjustment.

Careful examination of the picture will go a long way in telling you which sections of the receiver are working correctly or otherwise. Check the following points:
(1) That the picture tunes in correctly without patterning or ghosting.
(2) That the purity is good, with each gun giving a good output.
(3) That the grey-scale/RGB drives can be set up all right to produce good picture colour.
(4) That the picture locks correctly, both vertically and horizontally.
(5) That the scan linearity is o.k., with no pincushion distortion.
(6) That the focus is acceptable.

Also check the picture to ensure that it's clear of teletext interference. flyback lines, vertical corrugation or any other unwanted symptom.

Check the sound for clarity. absence of distortion and crackling. adequate volume range and the ability to be turned off and/or muted.

I will sometimes buy a set that's obviously faulty - if I know the cause. The set was probably discarded because of this fault and is otherwise sound. For example $\mathbb{I}$ recently bought a Philips KT3 set that could be tuned in to give a lovely picture - until the tuning drawer was pushed home. The a.f.c. was out of adjustment, seriously marring the picture. So the set had been shunned. A quick adjustment back at my workshop soon had it working perfectly.

I'm extra careful about buying a set that's in a really clean, unmarked condition - unless I know that I'm the first person to look at it. There's bound to be a snag. This is even more important when buying off-the-pile. Ask if you can remove the back cover. Then make sure that nothing is missing or damaged. Also check for
any signs of overheating, and excessive work having been carried out.

If you are buying sets to rent them out, it's best to stick to a limited number of models that are:
(1) Known to be reliable.
(2) Easy to work on.
(3) Easy to obtain spares for at reasonable prices.

This way you'll get to know the sets' peculiarities and any shortcomings. It will thus be easier to pick out good sets. In time you will have to scrap some of the sets for various reasons: they will provide a useful source of spares.

When you've found a set that works satisfactorily and has a good, undamaged cabinet, check that all the controls work properly. If the set has a mechanical push-button unit, check that all the buttons work all right. If time allows, tune in each channel and check for drift or flickering. Make sure that all flaps and covers are present and undamaged. Before rejecting a set because covers are missing ask the salesman whether he has removed them: at many warehouses all flaps and covers are removed to prevent pilfering - they are replaced when you buy the set. If you purchase a set with a missing cover with the intention of buying a replacement make sure that it's still available - many aren't. Try for a price discount if you propose to buy a set that's obviously defective or has a part missing.

Sets with black cabinets are in demand at present. Many dealers are recovering their second-hand sets with black self-adhesive vinyl in order to satisfy this demand. If you intend to do this, look for sets with black or silver fronts in order to get the best effect. A set with a scratched cabinet will often look as good as new when covered and should come at a cheaper price. If the c.r.t. glass is scratched look for another set.

One last thing to check is the condition of the back cover. There is often a large hole where a meter has been fitted and later removed. This will have to be repaired for safety
reasons before the set is sold or rented out. If you can't find a good set with an undamaged back, ask if you can take the back from another set. The mains lead was of course the first thing you checked before connecting the set to the mains supply - wasn't it?

## Buying VCRs

Make sure that you have plenty of time when buying stock, especially when testing VCRs. As warehouses are sparse in my part of the country (Chesterfield) I usually travel over forty miles to make purchases. To make the journey worthwhile I buy as many machines as possible, which can take up a surprising amount of time.

VCRs have many functions and ideally each one should be checked before you purchase a machine. The salesman will often try to rush you into buying a VCR without fully testing it. His job is to sell the goods, but if you make it plain that you won't be rushed he will leave you alone.

## What to Test

With a VCR there will again usually be some fault or defect that's the reason for the machine being sold off. You will of course test the recording and playback to ensure that the video heads are serviceable. But remember that audio heads are often more expensive, so listen carefully to the sound track playback as well. This is even more important with stereo machines. Low sound playback level compared with the E-E level, muffling or distortion should make you have serious doubts about the machine.

A careful study of the playback picture can provide valuable clues as to whether or not the various parts and circuits are working properly. An effect similar to a TV set with loss of line hold shows that the drum servo isn't locking at the correct speed. Regular interference every few seconds, consisting of one or more bands of snow flashing on the playback picture, indicates a similar fault in the capstan servo. Both faults could be caused by a dirty control head: any other cause is usually much harder to rectify.

A poor picture in the search mode can often be an early indication of significant head wear. Play back a recording made on another, good machine and ensure that acceptable tracking can be obtained. Check that the playback picture is free of
patterning, and pay special attention to the colour.

Test the fast forward and rewind functions. Ensure that the speed is up to spec and that the machine doesn't struggle and stop when winding a full tape. The pause/still frame facility should be checked to make sure that the results are up to standard for the particular model - don't expect a machine with a simple pause to give a perfect still picture however.

Motors are expensive to replace, so listen for excessive noise or rough running. These could indicate bearing wear.

Check that all the controls work normally. Pay special attention to any plastic buttons built into the front cover to operate touch switches. These usually pivot on hinged plastic which, after a few years, tends to break. The only permanent cure for this is often to fit a new front cover, which can be very expensive.

Check that all the flaps are present and undamaged. Another item that of ten suffers from rough treatment is the coaxial socket. This is usually built into the r.f. modulator, which is another extremely expensive item to replace.

Some front loaders are prone to cassette carriage damage or wear: check for smooth tape loading and ejection.

Electronic faults are less common
than mechanical ones but are usually more difficult to cure. So carry out as many checks as time allows. Set the clock to the correct day and time. Set up a timer recording to be going while you start to check another machine. Check that the tuning section is o.k.

1 recently had in for repair a Ferguson 3V31 which the owner had bought a few days previously. As it appeared to be in perfect condition he'd given it only a brief mechanical check. Later he discovered that none of the even channel numbers would light up, the clock couldn't be set and the timer couldn't be programmed. On inspection we found that the channel buttons must have received a hefty blow - the PCB behind had been smashed to smithereens.

I don't usually risk buying an untested VCR. But if I did I would insist on removing the covers and at least ensuring that nothing was missing or damaged. 1 would also make sure that the risk involved was reflected in the price paid.

## In Conclusion

There are lots of second-hand bargains to be had at the trade warehouses. But take your time and check them out systematically. Remember that if you buy in haste you may well repent at leisure.

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[^1]
# Lefters 

## WHAT PRICE NICAM?

If you look at the BBC Ceefax Engineering Information Page 698 you'll find details of how the development of the Nicam service is proceeding. At the bottom of the sub-page it says "There are no known dates for other BBC main transmitters". Why this slow progress? Apparently the BBC is updating its transmitters for Nicam operation only when the installed equipment reaches the end of its planned life. As a result, large areas of the country could have to wait for twenty years or more for stereo sound on the BBC channels.

Not every viewer will welcome Nicam in the way that colour TV was received. But this doesn't, to my mind, relieve the BBC of its obligation to press on with the nationwide installation of the facility. If the transmitter conversions are not completed within a reasonable time scale, the point has to be raised that for the same licence fee people in parts of the country are getting an inferior service. Perhaps the licence fee for those in such areas should be reduced? It seems unlikely, but imagine the outcry that there would have been if some parts of the country had had to wait twenty years for colour!

The BBC's latest 'hard sell' relates to the development and testing of DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting). In an article in the issue of New Electronics dated 25 th October 1994 David Boothroyd complained of the deficiencies of f.m. broadcasting and RDS, commenting that ". . . RDS is by no means ideal, which is not surprising given that f.m. radio broadcasting was originally designed in the Fifties, specifically to operate in mono, for people at home with rooftop aerials". This view is technically naive and misleading for those who don't know better, taking no account of the many tremendous improvements in receiver technology which have been introduced over the last forty years. I have in my car an RDS radio that functions admirably on f.m. The proliferation of f.m. transmitters has obviously helped, producing an f.m. stereo radio infrastructure which works pretty well over most of the country. DAB may improve stereo broadcasting in various ways (and allow for additional facilities), but as far as the public is concerned it will be perceived initially as a step from stereo to better stereo, not a great leap forward like Nicam which takes us from mono TV to stereo TV that can handle surround-sound signals as well.

I contend that the BBC should complete its programme of transmitter conversion to Nicam before committing large amounts of the licence revenue to other developments. The licence payers are the punters, who rightfully look for the best value for money, Nicam included. Perhaps the BBC would get the message if the TV trade, at local and national level, protested vociferously.
Keith Cummins,
Holbury, Hants.

## IN PRAISE OF THE TRADE

What a load of sour grapes, that letter headed "enter the trade? - don't" in the December issue. Take no notice of anyone who tells you that becoming a TV/video service engineer is a waste of time. It's a great life.

I've worked all over the world as a TV, video, computer, office equipment and industrial equipment electronic
serviceman and have found it very satisfying. There are many much worse occupations that one could choose, and if you are dissatisfied with this one you are unlikely to be satisfied with anything.

When I worked in the antipodes I quickly discovered that the main reason for the British being unpopular is that we're a race of whiners. I learnt that the best way to get on with people is to try your best at whatever you have to do and treat everyone the way you would like to be treated.

If you are a square peg in a round hole, then get out if you must. But don't try to spoil it for the rest of us. There are a lot of round pegs out there who will slot in.

Just think of all the wonderful things that we can do with electricity, of all the fantastic things that have been produced and the advances that have been made. Computers, fax machines, toys, space travel, satellite transmission, lasers, robots $-2,000$ years ago we would have been gods!

So if you are thinking twice about entering electronics after reading that letter last month - don't! It can be a great life. And just in case you think I'm one of the lucky ones or superbly gifted - I'm not. I have C\&G in TV, radio and electronics, am registered with the NZERB as a radio serviceman, and have a handful or so of in-house trade certificates. So I'm not even an engineer, properly speaking. John Hopkins, The TV Workshop.

## Felixstowe.

## THE AMSTRAD DOUBLE-DECKER

Here's a tip for those who have to repair that marvel of modern technology the Amstrad double-decker VCR type 8900.

It may occasionally be necessary to carry out voltage/waveform checks on the bottom deck. This can be difficult for those who, like me, don't possess a set of extension leads. A colleague told me that it's possible to operate


Fig. 1: Way of arranging the Amstrad 8900's two decks to enable checks to be carried out on the lower one.
the bottom deck on its own provided the display panel is connected, but you can't see what is happening on the monitor as the modulator electronics are on the upper deck. A way around this would be to exchange the mechanics of the two decks but, being inherently lazy, I looked for another way to operate the bottom deck and maintain the signal path from the bottom deck to the modulator (and scart sockets) while the decks are separated. It can be done as follows.

Split the decks as you would normally, then remove the power supply module from the bottom deck assembly. Upend it at the rear right of the bottom deck (output plugs uppermost).

Refit the LED display to the front of the bottom deck and connect to it the lead from the bottom deck timer control panel.

Place the top deck carefully on its back, using the rear of the bottom deck to support it (see Fig. 1). Pass the left-hand lead from the top deck through its normal hole and connect it to the bottom deck. Pass the right-hand lead from the top deck through the hole in the right-hand side of the top deck and connect it to the power supply. Likewise connect the lead from the bottom deck to the appropriate power supply plug. Leave the timer board lead from the top deck disconnected.

A VHS tape in the recess at the rear of the bottom deck will prevent the top deck falling down on you while you are prodding around on the lower deck.

Here are some other points to note. When reassembling the decks ensure that the cable restraint over the audiocontrol head leads is in place. Make sure that the machine is disconnected from the mains supply when connecting/removing the leads to the display panel - unless you want a power supply fault on your hands as well. The machine will operate without the small plug from the LEDs on the front panel being connected to the top deck (they are the deck status lamps).

My need to do all this arose from a rather perplexing fault with one of these machines. The symptom gave the impression that an audio/control head was dirty, but after cleaning and setting up the machine the fault was still present. When the machine was naked however it behaved impeccably. After much work with the screwdriver I found that the fault appeared when a certain screw was inserted into the machine's bottom cover. The screw concerned is the one that connects the power supply chassis to the base.

Although hardly professionally correct, I thought let's leave the screw out. But when the top cover was placed on the machine (placed not screwed) the fault reappeared! I suspected that the cause of the problem must be some kind of hum pick-up. To cut a long story short, it transpired that the connector which feeds the control pulses to the signals board was dry-jointed.
Andrew' Tebbutt,
Saltburn. Cleveland.

## AKAI MODIFICATION KITS

In the December issue J. Luniss wrote about the cost of the Akai modification kits for the VSF30/33. He said that replacing C446 when the clock display is dull works every time. While this may work every time it should be noted that the capacitors supplied by Akai are of a special hightemperature type. An ordinary capacitor will fail again very soon. In addition it's not generally considered to be worthwhile replacing just one of the $120 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors as the other one will inevitably fail. Akai puts a lot of time and research into resolving problems: I believe that it knows what it's talking about!

The high-temperature capacitors are available from a parts distributor in the UK, but the cost of the capacitors alone is roughly the same as Akai's full kit. I recommend that if the clock display is dim a full kit should be fitted. This will avoid overrunning the heater windings in the display.
An ex-Akai engineer.

## DISCHARGING RESERVOIR CAPACITORS

At the end of his article on Mains Isolation and Workshop Safety (November issue) Eugene Trundle suggests using a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to discharge the mains rectifier's reservoir capacitor. I think this must be incorrect. Some years ago I used a higher value resistor with a reasonable power rating
(I think it was $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 5 \mathrm{~W}$ ) to discharge such capacitors, which charge to approximately 320 V . It worked for only about half a dozen times then burnt out, giving me a shock when I thought I'd discharged the capacitor.
E.R. Richards,

Auckland, New Zealand.
Eugene Trundle comments: The $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor I use is actually a 5 W wire-wound type. The discharge is very rapid, so no damage is done. The main point is not simply to use a screwdriver. A $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, IW resistor could be used, which would be appropriate (just about) for a continuous 320 V d.c. supply, but the discharge would take a little longer.

## AMSTRAD

The telephone number for Amstrad PLC given in our Autumn 1994 Spares Guide, published with the October issue, is incorrect. The number should have been given as:

## 0277209508

Please note this and amend your copy of the Spares Guide. The number given in the Guide is that of a private telephone subcriber who has been seriously inconvenienced by calls intended for Amstrad.

Our apologies to everyone who has been caused inconvenience as a result of this error.

## Answer to Test Case 385 <br> - see page 174 -

As in many chassis, the analogue control functions (colour, brightness etc.) in the Hitachi G8Q are controlled by a microcomputer caip which produces squarewave outputs with a variable duty cycle. The mark-space ratios of these outputs are determined by the remote-control handset keys and, often, by the front-panel controls. The squarewaves are integrated by low-pass RC filters whose time-constants are long enough to smooth out the pulses, leaving a steady d.c. voltage for application to a VCA (voltage-controlled attenuator) in the signal processing chip. In this particular case the voltage is applied to pin 5 of the colour decoder chip.

The cause of the fault was the fact that the colourcontrol integrating capacitor C522 $(2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ at pin 5 of IC501 was open-circuit. A replacement provided a complete cure. With no integration, the pulses themselves were being applied to the chip's saturation control system. They were switching it between the no-colour and fully-saturated colour conditions three times per scanning line. Why did the vertical colour stripes move slowly sideways across the screen?

The control squarewaves are generated within the microcomputer chip IC1501 by division of the clock frequency produced by the 4 MHz crystal X1501. It just happened that this division came out at very close to three times the line frequency. During playback the VCR's line frequency (again controlled by a free-running crystal) was a few Hz away from the broadcast standard. Hence the movement of the colour stripes in the opposite direction.

## VCR Clinic

## Panasonic NVJ47

This machine had a broken sub-loading arm. When a new one had been fitted the deck worked fine - until you rewound the tape back to the start, when the end sensor didn't operate (hence the broken sub-loading arm). The waveform across the tower LED was low: tracing back, I found that R6612 ( $22 \Omega$ safety resistor, part no. ERD2FCVG220) was open-circuit. Replacing this restored normal operation.
P.B.

## Grundig VS220

This machine would accept a cassette but wouldn't thread up. The threading ring would start to move, then the threading motor would stop. It seemed as if the mechanism was jamming, but when it was moved by hand it was quite free. This was a late model, with the E47 syscon EEPROM. In these machines the syscon waits for the back-tension arm to move fully to the left (interrupting the light through the back-tension optocoupler) before continuing to thread up. The arm was too stiff: a drop of oil on the back-tension pivot was all that was required. When refitting the circlip don't press it down too hard, otherwise the arm will again be too stiff: leave a bit of up-and-down movement. P.B.

## Mitsubishi HSB32

This machine was dead with no 5 V output (at pin 3 of connector PZ) from the power supply. The reference voltage was present at pin 5 of PZ. IC901 (LA6324) was faulty. P.B.

## JVC HRD540

With this model and those that use a similar tape deck you may encounter an intermittent fault condition in which the entry tape guide stops short of its locating V block. When this happens there's gross mistracking and, sometimes, tape damage. The cause may well be that the fastening pin ('stopper 2') is not pushed fully home into the pole base assembly on the deck's underside. Thus the loading pusher arm (32 in the JVC parts diagram) 'flops' on the shoulder of the pole base.
E.T.

## Hitachi VTM640

The CTL pulses were of reduced amplitude. After wrongly accusing the audio/control head we eventually found that C631 ( $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ ) was leaky.
A.D.

## Ferguson 3V35/JVC HRD120

This machine's owner said that the timer wouldn't set up correctly. When it was on the bench I was unable to set the clock and the timer flag was flashing continuously. The cause of the problem was D10 in the timer UPC voltagestabiliser circuit. Because it was open-circuit the supply to pin 21 of the UPC was high at 8.5 V instead of 4.8 V . A.D.

## JVC HR7350

The reported fault with this rather elderly machine was that

## Reports from Philip Blundell, AMIEEIE, Eugene Trundle, Alfred Damp, Brian Storm, Nick Beer, David Belmont, Keith Evans, John Edwards, Michael Dranfield, Bob Meade and Colin McCormick

it ran fast. The capstan motor was indeed running fast. We found that the capstan $F G$ signal reached the servo board but got no farther because $\mathrm{C} 65(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V})$ was opencircuit.
A.D.

## Ferguson 3V55

This machine came into the workshop with the tape deck in the fully-laced position and the cassette housing in the eject position. When we applied power the mode-control motor tried to drive the loading arms past the fully-laced position. Replacing the mode sensor cured the fault.
A.D.

## Panasonic NVSD30

This machine would loose control of its capstan motor, frequently playing back as though in the cue mode. Suspecting that the main systems and servo chip IC6001 was at fault we fitted a replacement. This of course made no difference. The culprit turned out to be the XRA6439P capstan drive chip.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVFS90

The complaint was of intermittent fine horizontal patterning. This type of fault is often associated with a CCD delay line. Sure enough we found that C3311, which decouples the oscillator circuit associated with the 1 H delay line in the HQ pack, was the culprit. A new $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor cured the fault.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVSD40

This machine's playback picture was marred by a horizontal swaying effect. Voltages were measured, oscillograms were examined and hair was torn from heads! IC6001 was replaced, then IC2505. Capacitors were checked. Eventually we found that the cause of the trouble was the regulator transistor Q2505, which supplies 12 V to the capstan stator: it seemed to have some sort of internal leak. A new 2SD601 cured the fault.
B.S.

## Panasonic NVHD100

This machine would very occasionally slow down and stop, usually after many hours of operation. When the fault eventually put in an appearance we were able to condemn the XRA6439P capstan drive chip IC2505.
B.S.

## Ferguson FV61/62/67/77 (R2000 Mechanism)

Permanent or intermittent loading problems are common with these machines. With a normal, working machine the front loading is very tight and smooth. Faulty ones are initially recalcitrant then load. They unlace perfectly then stutter and get stuck when they try to unload the cassette. The cause of the trouble is the loading motor. When o.k. it reads about $13 \cdot 5 \Omega$. When intermittent the reading drops to $10 \Omega$ or so then, when the motor is turned an armature section at a time, the reading drops to a few ohms. A perma-
nently faulty motor reads short at certain points around its rotation. Be warned - I've had faulty replacement motors.

In a couple of cases the drive chip IT60 had overheated, discolouring the PCB. A replacement was required. N.B.

## Samsung VIK320

This brand new machine went dead within minutes of installation. The input fuse F101 was black and the DG06M bridge rectifier BDIOI was short-circuit.

## N.B.

## Ferguson FV45LX

The symptoms with this teletext machine were wildly incorrect lip sync and severe mistracking. They occurred intermittently and had me fooled for a while - no matter how much I moved the audio/control head laterally I couldn't correct the lip sync: the sound led the vision dramatically. I came to the conclusion that something must be causing an extension of the tape path between the drum and the AC head. This was confirmed when the slant pole on the exit side was found to be loose, turning very intermittently. A new guide base and AC head, which was by now worn, put matters right.

## Sony SLV425

I've had a few of these Grundig clones that use the Panasonic G mechanism all with the same fault. When a tape is inserted it starts to lace but fails to reach the half-load position: it then unlaces and is ejected. In each case the cause has been an open-circuit solenoid.
D.B.

## Matsui VX1000Y

The sound was very poor. A check showed that the sound from the phono sockets was good. The r.f. converter turned out to be the culprit, a replacement restoring good sound. D.B.

## JVC HRD790

The problem was intermittent failure to record with loss of the E-E picture. In the fault condition the machine would search but not lock to any station. There was plenty of video from the tuner/i.f. board but no sync. Eventually we found that Q21 on the tuner board was open-circuit when cold. D.B.

## Panasonic NVHD100

There was no microphone sound on audio dub. The customer had succeeded in blowing up the mic. sound amplifier chip IC7701 by feedback from his TV set. Replacing IC7701 put matters right.
D.B.

## Sony SLV625

This machine chewed tapes when ejecting them. The cause was loss of the 9 V supply because Q203 had burnt out. D.B.

## JVC HRD720

If a tape was rewound to the beginning it would then be ejected. If a new tape was inserted it would be ejected immediately, but if a partially used tape was inserted the machine would work. Suspicion fell on the BOT sensor, but scope checks in this area showed that the sensor's output was influenced by the EOT sensor and vice versa. Checks around the microcontroller chip led us to a subpanel where
we found that D611 had been fitted the wrong way round. Refitting it correctly restored normal operation.
D.B.

## Panasonic NVSD30

The complaint with this machine was that when certain prerecorded tapes were rewound it would fail to go into fast rewind. This is a quirk of the machine, recognised by the manufacturer. The cure is to change the microcontroller chip to type MN67434VRSH.
D.B.

## Matsui VX2700

There were no control track pulses because the relevant section of the audio/control head was open-circuit. Replacement cured the problem. This is becoming a very common fault. The audio section of the head can also go open-circuit, the symptom then being no sound.
D.B.

## GoldStar GSE1290

This machine wouldn't accept tapes and displayed an error message consisting of two triangles. The cause of the fault was lack of voltage at the loading chip because D521 had gone open-circuit. GoldStar recommends replacing this diode with a link. There was also no E-E output because Q701 was open-circuit.
D.B.

## JVC HRD830

A common fault with this and other JVC machines that have the tuner/i.f. board mounted at the rear left-hand corner is intermittent loss of the E-E sound and picture. The usual cause is transistor Q02, which goes open-circuit intermittently. A 2 SDI 207 AE is a suitable replacement. D.B.

## GoldStar GSE1290

A rolling picture was the customer's complaint. So we suspected a tape path alignment problem. After trying various tapes of different lengths, types and quality however the fault complained about failed to put in an appearance. We cleaned and inspected all the usual bits and checked the back tension - most important - then returned the machine to the customer. A week later it was back with the same complaint.

More time was spent operating the unit. Eventually the fault appeared, and at this point we carried out a very careful inspection of the tape path. It was immediately apparent that the back-tension arm hadn't moved into its operating position fully. Thus little or no back tension was present. Inspection beneath the deck showed that the loading cycle hadn't been fully completed and that the tension arm was being prevented from moving any farther. The mechanism was brought to its correct operating position by turning the loading motor shaft a few turns by hand. We felt that the mode selector switch could be the cause of the trouble. When we removed it we found that it was sitting in a bath of oil. Cleaning the seating and fitting a new switch put matters right.
K.E.

## Mitsubishi HR304

This old faithful has been through our workshop a few times over the years. Its latest problem almost led us to tell the customer that it was by now past its sell by date. The playback picture was sometimes obliterated by herringbone patterning. The severity of this patterning was reduced when
a hand was brought near the head drum or surrounding area: it would almost disappear when any metal part was touched.

Having had similar problems with other makes of VCR, where earthing (common) links between the chassis and PCBs made a difference, we set about checking the earthing around the head drum. Sure enough the drum connector PCB has an earthing land which relies on the fixing screw making connection with the deck. Fitting a star washer and tightening the screw produced a vast improvement but didn't cure the problem completely. A friendly Mitsubishi engineer suggested that we scrape away the protective goo around the head amplifier chip, as with time it causes leakage between the pins. Doing this finally put matters right.
K.E.

## Mitsubishi HS303

Because the loading belt was slipping there was a fully laced up tape stuck in this machine. All functions were restored when a new belt had been fitted. In playback however the drum was hunting at a regular cyclic rate. I didn't have the circuit, but the signals present at the AN6350 servo chip IC4A0 seemed about right when a comparison was made with the same type of chip in a machine from a different manufacturer. So I decided to take a chance by marking the position of the slider of the drum discriminator preset VR4A0 then slowly adjusting it back and forth. Fortunately a locked picture was obtained after only the slightest adjustment.
J.E.

## Panasonic NVG45

This machine would accept a cassette half way then eject it: because the cassette flap opener had become dislodged from the carriage assembly, it didn't lift the flap as the cassette was being lowered. Simply clicking the opener back into place put matters right, and numerous test runs proved that all was well. When the machine was returned to the customer's home the teenage son decided to load a tape. He did this by placing the tape in the slot then, sitting on the floor with his back against a settee, pushing the cassette home with his foot - which he also used to operate the function buttons. I pointed out to his father that the guarantee terms were subject to 'normal' use, but this was greeted with a grunt. Back in the workshop the copy invoice was retrieved and a note was made about this in case of a guarantee claim in the future.
J.E.

## Ferguson FV67

This machine was dead with no clock display or anything although the outputs from the power supply were all correct. We found that the 5 V supply to the microcontroller chip was missing at transistor TT26, though there was 6.5 V at its collector. Its base bias comes from IT25, which is a 16 -pin surface-mounted device on the servo PCB. As the manual simply shows this as a 'black box' we don't know what it does, but replacing it cured the fault. The type number is U2559B - there's also a standard 16 -pin DIL version that can be ordered using the same part number! Both types are kept in stock by Willow Vale.
M.Dr.

## Samsung SI3240 and SI3260

Cassettes being jammed in the housing intermittently, poor eject, the housing going out of sync and other housing faults can be cured by replacing the whole right-hand side of the cassette housing with a new, modified version, part no. 62203-0025-01. Don't mess about ordering new cogs
for the old one: the whole side chassis costs just over a pound!
M.Dr.

## Amstrad VCR4600 Mk 1

The capstan speed was very slow in the fast forward and rewind modes. Play was even worse. We found that the voltage across the capstan motor was around 2.5 V , the current being only 50 mA . This ruled out the motor. Our next checks were at IC504, where the 18 V supply was o.k. at pins 7 and 8 but the voltage at the control pin 4 was low. The voltage status here is determined by the BA718 chip IC302, which turned out to be the cause of the fault.
M.Dr.

## Sharp VC750

Only the lower channels could be tuned in and there was tuning drift. A check showed that there was only 10 V at the 33 V regulator chip IC1405. C141I was leaky.
B.M.

## Panasonic NVG50

Living near a US air base, as I do, I've had several of these multi-standard machines in for repair. The cause of a dead machine is usually $\mathrm{Cl} 003(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply going open-circuit. Alternatively the STRDI806E chip can go open-circuit or short-circuit. In the latter case it takes the bridge rectifier (D1004) with it.
B.M.

## Saisho VR1600/Matsui VX880/Hinari VXL4

Slow drum rotation then coming to a stop is usually caused by IC01 (BU2716S) being faulty.
B.M.

## Ferguson FV20

This machine wouldn't load a cassette. We found that the right-hand deck infra-red sensor was open-circuit. B.M.

## ITT VR3946

The chopper power supply worked intermittently: it often wouldn't start up after a loss of power or disconnection from the mains supply. Checks showed that C701 and C702 (both $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) were low in value while D22 was open-circuit. Replacement of these three components followed by a good service restored full operation.
B.M.

## Toshiba V81B

There were no results at all apart from a momentary flash of the a.f.c. LED under the tuning flap at power up. All the supplies appeared to be in order and the r.f. booster was working. A scope check on the clock display chip's crystal showed that it was working, so 1 figured that the clock display really ought to be illuminated: a new TC47C410 clock chip solved the problem.
C. McC.

## JVC HRD520

Had I been more thorough this one wouldn't have bounced on me. There had been mistracking because the exit guide locking grub screw had been loose. The guide had rotated when the owner used a cleaning tape. I reset the guide and locked it. A few weeks later it was back with a similar problem, this time because the same thing had happened to the input guide.
C.McC.

# Help Wanted 


#### Abstract

The Help Wanted column is intended to assist readers who require a part, circuit etc. that's not generally available. Requests are published at the discretion of the editor. Send them to the editorial department - do not write to or phone the advertisement department about this feature.


Wanted: TA7152P field timebase chip used in Toshiba and Philips models. John Ely, 495 Tynong North Road, Tynong North, Victoria, Australia 3813. Phone 059428340.
Wanted: HV block (with H stat control) for the Sony Model KV1820. D. Jordan, Central Electronics, 6 Queen Street, Stirling FK8 IHN.
Wanted: Sanken SI-11225HD audio output module for the Rotel RMA80 amplifier. Circuit diagrams for the Huanyu Model 37C-3 CTV and Samsung V1710 VCR. Andie Wilkes, 34 Tideswell Road, Great Barr, Birmingham B42 2DT. 0216050720.
Wanted: Pressure/pinch roller assembly for the Toshiba Model PC-X-15 cassette deck. M. Rafferty, 222 Goddard Avenue, Hull HU5 2BY.
Wanted: Operator's and/or service manual for the Philips Model PM3240X scope. D.G. Griffiths, 2 Uplands, Gowerton, Swansea SA4 3ET. 0792872239.
Wanted: Information/circuit diagram for the Zenor Model MDL 9103 KDR 14in. TV set service ref. no. KDRX-0612019 , or name of agent/parts supplier. Also source for an MN15245 SAY-1 chip. O. Purvis, 39 Carville Terrace, Willington, Crook, Co. Durham DL15 0HQ. 0388745198.
Wanted: Line output transformer for the Rediffusion Mk 5 CTV (SP2 chassis). Circuit ref. T602, index 81326. Dave Mackrill, 13 Tower Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN37 6JE. 0424427996.
Wanted: Data sheet for an MN010 EEPROM, also information on the SE5561 chip. G. Smith, 83 Avenue Vivian, Fence Houses, Tyne/Wear DH4 6HZ. 0913852316.
Wanted: Circuit diagrams or source of same for the Victor 2117 series and CA\&G VG 1490 computer monitors. Mr. Knight, Electronics Dept., Calderdale College, Francis Street, Halifax HX1 3L2. 0422357357 ext. 9219.
Wanted: Manual, teletext module and on/off switch for the Philco Model TC722GB. M. Saleem, 14 Florian Gardens, Southcote, Reading, Berks RG3 3QG. 0734613682.
Wanted: G90AE panel for the Philips Model 21 GR2550. D.F.A. Hambidge, 55 Flora Road, Hay Mills, Birmingham B25 8BH. 0217068752.
Wanted: Manual for the Marconi TF2303 deviation meter and Trio TS130S. Will copy or buy. Peter Pitts, G3GYE, Westmoors, Trezelah, Penzance TR20 8XD.
Wanted: Servo circuit for the ITT Telerecorder (portable VCR) Model P3833. Alternatively does anyone know of an equivalent (JVC/Ferguson) or the causes of fast drum rotation in play/record? Servo circuit for the JVC HRS10 portable recoder also required. S. Cummings, 7 Cranbourne Road, Chorlton, Manchester M21 8AP. 0618607566.

Wanted: LOPT for the Teleton Model CPL161 - part no. 930702252 . Brian H. Lippert, 26 Kingsley Crescent, High Wycombe, Bucks HPII 2UL. 0494531215.
Wanted: LOPT for the Bush Model TV125 dual-standard TV receiver (Rank A336 chassis). Steve Pendlebury, 67 Laburnum Park, Bradshaw, Bolton, Lancs BL2 3BX. 0204 306194 (home).
Wanted: Circuit diagram for the Ingersol XK512B colour TV/radio. A.C. adaptor for the Sharp Model VC2300H VCR. Circuit diagram for the Akai ACM370D hi-fi stack system. E.J. Edwards, 43 Hoose Court, Market Street, Hoylake, Wirral, Merseyside L47 5AB. 0516320614.
For disposal: Sony SLC $\ni$ VCR in good order apart from a minor tape creasing problem. Free, with remote control unit, to anyone willing to collect it. Telephone 0753852 634 (Paul Sant, Windsor).
Wanted: Mains transformer for the Fairmate Model CR1177 radio-cassette recorder, or possible source. W. Milne, 20 Graham Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 3SR. 0815439542 (evening, weekends).
Wanted: Circuit diagram/service manual for the Pioneer Ansafone Model AF2300F. Hannu Siipola, Vehmaansuontie 370, 90900 Kiiminki, Finland. Tel. int+358 81 5501898.

Wanted: On/off knob and U465B prescaler chip for the Rediffusion Mark 4 chassis. Manual for the Telequipment S51E scope. AV in/out kit and r/c kit for the Philips VR 2020 VCR. A Murphy V789 or V783 TV set. Dave Hazell, 126 Sevenfields, Highworth, Wilts SN6 7NQ. 0179 3765390.

Wanted: LOPT for the Panasonic Model TXC21 (U4 chassis), part no. TLF14574F. Gary Burt, 3 Randall Close, Calmore, Southampton, Hants SO40 2SE. 0703872297.
For disposal: Complete set of copies of Television from early 1995 back to 1980. Any offers please by mid January. Also, free, some copies dating back to 1967 plus many copies of Practical Wireless and Practical Electronics. Collection will be necessary. Ronald Lewis, 49 Brockman Rise, Bromley, Kent BRI 5RA. 0816985465.
Wanted: Circuit diagram or any relative information for a disc-drive Chinon FZ-502 5.25 inches. G. Cannon, 16 St . Cuthbert's Road, Holy Cross, Wallsend, Tyne \& Wear, NE28 7JF. 0912620712.
Wanted: Transistor type GET1, made by GEC in 1950s, for a period construction project. Other point-contact transistors may be suitable. Also Pam 710 transistor radio, any condition. Good price offered. Required for restoration and display. Bob Smallbone, 14a Scott Street, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 1UH.
Wanted: Operating and service manual with circuit diagram for the Hewlett-Packard HP1722A scope, S/N 1634A00968. Also a scrap unit for spares if possible. Pat Foran, Knockeen, Castleisland, Co. Kerry, Ireland.
Wanted: Viewer section of Telefunken 850 video camera, 1in. c.r.t. and associated circuitry. Alex Gregory, 13 Combe Avenue, Portishead BS20 9JR. 0275847274.
Wanted: Amstrad Model TVR2 (or similar) complete, in working or repairable condition. Fair price paid. Village Vision, 238 Chessington Road, W. Ewell, Surrey KT19 9XF. 0813941400 or fax 0816617590.

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